

THE QUILL

April, 1961

Successful Nine-Year
Crusade
Page 6

American Editor
In Rome
Page 7

TV Covers
A Fire
Page 12



50 Cents

A MAGAZINE FOR JOURNALISTS

BROADCAST JOURNALISM SALUTED*



"Congratulations, Mr. President." And vice versa. ■ President John F. Kennedy went to the National Press Club's Jan. 28 inaugural dinner in honor of the club's new president, **John P. Cosgrove**, publications director of **BROADCASTING** and **TELEVISION** magazines. Left to right: President Cosgrove; Mrs. Douglas Stengel and Douglas Stengel, retired General Motors pr executive; President Kennedy; Ernest Barcella, United Press International, a member of the club's board of governors.

Top government officials and media executives participated in the inaugural ceremonies. Chief Justice Earl Warren, of the U. S. Supreme Court, administered the

oath to President Cosgrove. Sid Caesar topped an entertainment program. Club officers were escorted to the stage of the auditorium in the manner of the inaugural parade.

The event marked the first participation of a U. S. President in a club inaugural.

President Kennedy's application for non-active membership in the club was approved by the board of governors. A former newspaperman, he paid the \$90 non-active initiation fee by personal check. He was proposed for club membership by Sol Taishoff, Broadcasting Publications Inc.; seconded by Theodore F. Koop, CBS News; sponsored by William H. Lawrence, *New York Times*.

Reprinted from BROADCASTING Feb. 6, 1961

* And now, a member of the **BROADCASTING** staff has been elected unanimously by Washington's corps of news correspondents for newspapers, magazines, news services and radio and television, to head the world's best known press club. It is another example of **BROADCASTING's** kinship with the overall press, and bespeaks the readership and leadership of our weekly among those who write, report and analyze the news.



BROADCASTING
THE BUSINESSWEEKLY OF TELEVISION AND RADIO

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

HOLLYWOOD

1735 DeSales Street, N. W.
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Dairymen Provide 28% of Food Supply For 19 Cents Out of Each Food Dollar

Milk Products Offer an Unusual Bargain for American
Homemakers in Both Poundage and Nutritional Values

We Eat 1,448 Pounds Of Food Per Person

Each American, on the average, consumed 1,448 pounds of food in 1960, according to estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture. This is based on the retail weight of the foods as purchased. The 1960 total is a decline from the 1,525 pounds consumed per person in 1950 and 1955's 1,514 pounds.

Milk and products made from milk, with the exception of butter, provided approximately 28% of the total food supply, or 414 pounds. This, again, is based on the actual weight of the products as purchased, not on the weight of the equivalent amount of milk. Included in the total in 1960 were about 342 pounds of fluid milk and cream (around 159 quarts), over 5 pounds of cottage cheese, in excess of 8 pounds of other types of cheese, 11.5 pounds of evaporated milk, over 6 pounds of nonfat dry milk, and almost 18.5 pounds of America's favorite dessert, ice cream. Other frozen desserts made from milk and other forms of milk accounted for the balance of the 414 pounds. In addition, butter consumption per person was approximately 8 pounds.

The 1960 consumption of dairy products is below 1955's 422 pounds but is above the 411 pounds in 1950. Most of the decline from 1955 to 1960 occurred on evaporated milk and cream use.

Market Basket Costs Family \$1,051 in 1960

Using as a base the retail cost of average quantities of farm foods purchased per urban wage-earner and clerical-worker family in 1952, the USDA calculated that the total "market basket" cost in 1960 was \$1,051.70. In this total are included \$275.33 for meat products, which supplied 178 pounds of the 1,448 total food poundage per person in 1960; \$237.29 for all fruits and vegetables; \$90.29 for poultry and eggs; \$164.51 for bakery and cereal products; \$40.74 for fats and oils; \$43.97 for miscellaneous items.

About 19 cents out of each market basket dollar, or a total of \$199.57 out of the \$1,051.70, was spent to provide the dairy products, exclusive of butter.

In view of the very high nutritional value attributed to dairy products, this clearly suggests the American homemaker knows a food bargain when she sees one. Milk and milk products are the chief source of calcium in the American diet, and they also supply a large share of the high-quality animal protein and riboflavin. Although these three essential food nutrients are the ones for which milk is most highly praised, other required nutrients supplied by milk include thiamine, vitamin A, small amounts of ascorbic acid, and vitamin D when it has been added to the milk. Since there is practically no waste of any kind in the preparation and use of dairy products, the homemaker gets a full pound of usable product for each pound she buys!

The Farmers' Share of Food Dollars Is 39%

In 1960 farmers received about 39% of the retail price paid for farm produced foods. This was a slight gain over 1959 but is still far below the 1947-49 average of 50% of the retail dollar going to farmers. An increasingly larger share of the food dollar has gone into processing and distribution of the foods after they leave the farm.

Labor costs, which increased 4% from 1958 to 1959, for example, account for about 47% of the total marketing bill. Since 1950 average hourly earnings have risen over 50%, with part of this offset by increased output per man-hour. Rail and truck transportation charges accounted for 10% of the total food marketing bill in 1959. Profits of corporations marketing farm food products were 6% of the total marketing bill in 1959. Profits, over half of which are paid to the government as income taxes, increased 38% from 1950 to 1959 while the total marketing bill was increasing 63%. Other cost items—fuel, electric power, rents, interest on borrowed capital, taxes other than those on income, etc.—increased 8% in 1959 over 1958.

Major reasons cited for increases in the total marketing bill are inflation, higher unit costs which arise from higher labor and non-farm material costs, and an increase in the amount of "built-in maid service" provided for consumers.

Dairy Foods Are Original "Convenience" Products

"Built-in maid service" is nothing new for customers of the dairy industry, of course, since most dairy products have been for many years, offered in ready-to-use, highly convenient forms requiring little or no preparation in the home. While there have been many improvements in dairy products handling and packaging, most of the trend has been toward assuring higher quality in the old and familiar products. Thus, pre-packaging of cheese, as one example, has made it possible for every food store to handle top-quality cheeses without risk of heavy spoilage through drying-out. Dairy products processing and distribution improvements have usually increased efficiency of operations and have not resulted in greatly increased costs for consumers.

There are many ways to measure whether or not a product is a bargain, but from almost any viewpoint the dairy industry today is providing the American consumers a family of food products that certainly qualify in anyone's bargain list. American families receive tremendous health values through very high quality dairy products that are distributed conveniently in every part of the nation at a cost far below what might reasonably be expected for the nutritional benefits and flavor contributions made by milk products to the diet.

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

Voice of the Dairy Farmers in the Market Places of America

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CARTOONIST OF THE MONTH

For the last twenty years **Franklin O. Alexander**, whose cartoon drawn especially for **THE QUILL**



F. O. Alexander

appears on the editorial page, has been the editorial cartoonist for the Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, *Evening and Sunday Bulletin*. Approximately fifty newspapers now use his cartoons, syndicated by the United Features Syndicate. A native of Missouri, he attended the public schools in St. Louis and Northwestern University. In World War I he served with the camouflage engineers in the AEF. During his long career he has done two comic strips for the Western Newspaper Union and drew the "Hairbreath Harry" strip for the Ledger Syndicate after the death of its creator, C. W. Kahles. He has illustrated one children's book. He is a member of the American Association of Editorial Cartoonists.

NATIONAL OBJECTIVE: "SEEK TALENT FOR A PROFESSION WHICH THRIVES ON TRUTH, TRUST AND FREEDOM"

THE QUILL

A Magazine for Journalists—Founded 1912

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IN THIS ISSUE

EDITORIAL: CENSORSHIP BY EROSION Page 5

NINE-YEAR CRUSADE FOR ART
—Saul Kohler Page 6

ROME DAILY—AMERICAN STYLE
—Howard L. Seemann Page 7

CIVIL WAR PAPER WINS WIDE RECOGNITION
—Norman Shavin Page 9

TV COVERS CHICAGO FIRE
—Ralph Myers Page 12

DO OUR CONTEMPT OF COURT LAWS NEED MODERNIZING?
—Emmett Peter Jr. Page 15

THE BOOK BEAT Page 21

SIGMA DELTA CHI NEWS Page 23

On the Cover: Technical Director William Marshall of Station WNBQ-TV, Chicago, points to the Hubbard Street fire which took the lives of nine firemen in Chicago in January as Cameraman George Slaminski follows the flames with the television camera.

LOOK FOR IT NEXT MONTH

WRITING FOR MAGAZINES
By Louis Alexander

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION IN NORTH DAKOTA
By Mike Carrigan

BRIGHTEN UP THE LEAD
By Harry Heath

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EDITORIALS

Censorship by Erosion

PRECEDENTS can be insidious. The danger lurks in the fact that the basic issue too often is obscured or ignored. A case in point is the five to four decision of the United States Supreme Court on January 23 involving the motion picture of Mozart's "Don Giovanni." In this case the Court held that city and state censors have the right to view and pass judgment on a film before permitting it to be shown to the public.

The immediate dispute between the motion picture industry and the censors involves the knotty question of morality. What is really at stake was pointed out by Chief Justice Earl Warren in his dissent. He warned that the majority opinion "comes perilously close to holding that not only motion pictures may be censored, but that a licensing system may also be applied to newspapers, books and periodicals, radio, television, public speeches and every other medium of expression."

- This kind of censorship by erosion is not new. Book publishers and the American Library Association have been waging a militant battle against it—often, without the support of many of us who should be concerned. Last year the American Library Association published a notable anthology of the significant comments in the last half century on the freedom to read. The foreword written by Robert B. Downs, Director of the Library School at the University of Illinois and a past president of the American Library Association, contains this pointed reminder:

"No one of our freedoms is an island, standing separate and alone, but each is quite interdependent on others."

Implicit in the Bill of Rights, which provides our constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, press and religion, is also the concept of responsibility. It is recognized in our libel laws as well as in our codes of ethics. This concept does not condone the obscene. Neither does it condone pre-censorship. Justice Louis Brandeis in one of his opinions put it succinctly:

- "Those who won our independence believed that . . . the deliberative forces should prevail over the arbitrary. They valued liberty both as an end and as a means. They believed that freedom to think as you will and to speak as you think are means indispensable to the discovery and spread of political truth; that without free speech and assembly discussion would be futile; that the greatest menace to freedom is an inert people; that public discussion is a political duty; and that this should be a fundamental principle of the American government."

Justice Brandeis' words puts the finger on one place where we must wince. An overt attempt to impose censorship upon any of the media of communication would evoke an immediate militant and indignant response. But we do not act with equal vigor to censorship by erosion. Thus far all media concerned have paid very little attention to the danger inherent in the Supreme Court's ruling. There are notable exceptions. A few newspapers have hoisted storm warnings. The American Society of Newspaper Editors has taken steps to file an amicus brief to support a rehearing by the Supreme Court. Book publishers have joined in the fight. The National Association of Broadcasters has filed a brief in support of a rehearing.



Drawn for THE QUILL by Franklin O. Alexander, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Evening and Sunday Bulletin.

Getting It Down on Paper

The unpleasant fact remains that, for the most part, the press has not taken any positive steps to make its position clear, nor to appraise the public of its vital stake in this latest step toward censorship by erosion.

Editorial Vigor

LAST month in THE QUILL Gabriel Kaimowitz suggested that the "fire" has burned low on some editorial pages and he offered the prescription that "new blood" is needed. It is an interesting diagnosis and should evoke comment pro and con. Having served some ten years as an occupant in the Ivory Tower, I was interested, both in his diagnosis and his prescription.

My own answer is that the problem is not so much a matter of age but of orientation. I have never been persuaded that the test of an editorial page is the extent to which it can persuade the readers to accept its judgment as final. The most effective test is whether it can jolt its readers into thinking for themselves.

- Perhaps the brashness of youth is one of the stimuli needed for this objective. I suspect, however, it is not so much a matter decided by the calendar as by the vigor of those who write the editorials, and their acceptance of the realization that never before has it been so important for the reader to understand the complexity of today's world, nor so difficult to present, interpret and evaluate the diversity of information and points of view which must be understood if democracy is to survive. In meeting this challenge there is need both for the enthusiasm of youth and restraining experience of the old pro.

CHARLES C. CLAYTON

Nine-Year Crusade for Art

By SAUL KOHLER

ON July 24, 1951, an ancient Packard convertible sped through a stop sign and collided with a ten-ton tractor-trailer near Phoenixville, a suburb of Philadelphia. An old man who looked rather like Warren G. Harding, and a black-and-white mongrel dog, were hurled from the open car.

The man was killed instantly. His gold watch was smashed with the hands pointing to 2:48 p.m. The dog was mangled, and was shot moments later by Pennsylvania State Police.

This was the violent end of a man who had led a turbulent life. This was the end of seventy-eight-year-old Dr.

Albert C. Barnes—physician, chemist, brilliant critic, and patron of the arts. This was the end of a multi-millionaire who had parlayed a stubborn personality and an acid tongue into what seemed like a vendetta against humanity.

But this, too, was the beginning. It marked the start of a nine-year campaign by *The Philadelphia Inquirer* to open the doors of a \$100 million art collection hoarded by Barnes like a realm all his own, while he enjoyed tax-free status as a non-profit foundation.

- Since he had opened his art gallery in 1924, admission had been limited to card-holders. Dr. Barnes, who had assembled what is considered one of the most complete private collections of modern art on earth, issued those cards arbitrarily. He answered most requests—especially those from prominent people—with letters so objectionable that he was warned by the Post Office Department.

Under the direction of Walter H. Annenberg, editor and publisher, *The Inquirer* launched its campaign two days after the death of Dr. Barnes. The crusade began with an editorial citing the treasures kept in solitary confinement in a \$500,000 prison called a museum. The editorial asked "whether the public, at long last, will be admitted to the famous tax-free institution."

- The campaign ended December 12, 1960, when the Orphans' Court of Montgomery County approved a stipulation which opened the doors of the Barnes Foundation to the general public. The agreement had been reached after a day-long conference between attorneys for the Foundation and Attorney General Anne X. Alpern of

Pennsylvania, in the offices of former Chief Justice Horace Stern of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Dr. Barnes was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and he interned at an insane asylum. Then he went to Germany where he studied for a Doctor of Philosophy degree. He passed his examinations but when he refused to pay the \$4 fee for his diploma, he failed to graduate.

- He met Dr. Paul Ehrlich, the eminent biologist and chemist, and with one of Ehrlich's assistants, developed Argyrol, a bland antiseptic which later became a household word everywhere and made Dr. Barnes one of the most truculent men in the fields of art and medicine.

He refused to patent Argyrol so he could keep the formula to himself long after a patent would have expired. But he said the formula could be disclosed after his death—just as he had said the museum would be opened to the public after his death.

The Foundation was content to keep the museum closed, however, except to a chosen and carefully-screened few. But Mr. Annenberg would not accept the decision of the Foundation. His logic was unassailable: Since the museum is tax-free, it should be open to the public.

News stories and editorials underscored the masterpieces isolated in the Barnes Foundation Museum at Merion, Pennsylvania. There were more than 100 Renoirs, fifty Cezannes, twenty-two Picassos, twelve Matisse's. There were works by Van Gogh, Gauguin and dozens of American painters.

(Turn to page 17)



SAUL KOHLER

Rome Daily—American Style

By HOWARD L. SEEMANN



The city room of the *Daily American* in Rome looks much like that on small dailies in the U. S. The author of this article and managing editor of the paper is in the foreground at left. Others, left to right, are Les Childe, Sunday magazine and supplement editor; Sandi Dinkins, fashion writer and columnist; Tom Brody, sports editor, and Nick Mikos, reporter and night editor.

DURING debate in the Italian Parliament on the Genoa riots, a group of Socialist deputies asked the then Premier, Fernando Tambroni, what if any protests he had made to the U. S. Embassy against alleged American "open and unjust" interference in the crisis through the *Daily American*?

- This rhetorical question was in reference to the editorial which said Tambroni "would have been justified in calling out troops to quell the mobs" in Genoa.

A *Daily American* editorial answered the parliamentary query, as well as the attacks by the Leftist press:

"Comment on the activities of the Communists in any country can hardly be called intervention in domestic affairs, because the Communists themselves are interventionists who take their orders from a foreign power through a hard core of Moscow-trained lieutenants.

"Organized minorities turned into organized mobs are threatening orderly life in all corners of the earth. . . .

"Moscow can 'buy' a mob anywhere in the world, much as a singer employs a clique or the press agent for a movie star assembles a horde of 'fans.'

"The cracked heads which result when illegal force meets resistance are relatively unimportant. The real damage can be found in the shattering of

democratic institutions and ideals."

But questions—or censorship—were not forthcoming from the Italian government. Although one of the first copies off the press each day is picked up by the Italian Foreign Office, only once has this led to a query. And this to clarify a minor fact in a story carried by the *American*.

Among the many faithful readers of the *American* in Rome are members of

the Russian Embassy staff. This faithfulness, however, led to a half-hour's diatribe by *Radio Moscow* last July. Broadcasting in Italian, the Communist radio attacked in no uncertain terms an exclusive story carried by the *American* in July about the Russian submarine fleet in the Mediterranean and the flights of Soviet aircraft in this area.

Source of information for the story was an Italian diplomat who for obvious reasons had to remain anonymous. He told of the threat posed by the Red submarines and aircraft to Italy and other nations of the NATO alliance.

- Here are some comments from the *Radio Moscow* broadcast:

"This newspaper has been running for more than just a few years, and has not had any success in its mission. It would be difficult to find a simpleton who believes one line written in the *Rome Daily American*, but as the American Embassy does not spare the money spent on regular salaries and free-lance writers, they find people who write in this paper which they print and spread.

"... Why have these journalistic stories been put into circulation? . . . We think our listeners have already understood the reason why—the U-2 and RB-47 have been attacked during

BEHIND THE BYLINE

The first journalism graduate of the University of Minnesota to be selected for a one-year fellowship on the staff of the *Rome Daily American*, beginning in June, 1959, **Howard L. Seemann** was offered the post of managing editor before his year was up. He also does part-time radio and television assignments for stations in the United States and Canada.

He enrolled at Minnesota after four years as an Air Force motion picture photographer, and served as photographer, reporter, photo editor and, finally, as editor-in-chief on the *Minnesota Daily* at the university. Seemann is married and the father of two daughters, and he is a member of Sigma Delta Chi and the Foreign Press Club in Rome.

spy flights over Soviet territory and the territorial sea of the USSR. To lessen in some way the uneasiness of the Italian populace in these days of international crisis, the *Rome Daily American* has decided to apply the same accusations.

"The American Embassy thinks this cannot be harmful to the reputation of the paper, because this reputation is already so dirty that a little more mud won't even be noticed.

"To be more convincing the anti-Soviet stupidity was made to come from the mouth of a similarly stupid Italian diplomat, because if in Italy they do not believe in Americans, perhaps they will believe one of their own people. This is the unintelligent mech-

anism of the phony architecture of the American Embassy.

"The journalists of the *Rome Daily American* are mistaken if they think the Italians, although educated on Dante, believe in spirits. They realize without any difficulty who this Mr. So-and-So is who has granted an interview with this cheap American newspaper. . . .

"The journalist placed the questions and he fabricated the answers with his dirty calloused hands for the long scribble of anti-Soviet slander."

The *American's* news treatment is much like the daily paper in the States—world news plus local news. And it's the development of the local scene and news with the local angle

NEXT 90 DAYS CAN CHANGE YOUR LIFE

A Warning from The Wall Street Journal

You are living in a period of rapid changes. The next 90 days will be filled with opportunities and dangers.

Fortune will smile on some men. Disaster will dog the footsteps of others.

Because reports in *The Wall Street Journal* come to you DAILY, you get fastest possible warning of any new trend affecting your business and personal income. You get facts in time to protect your interests or seize a profit.

If you think *The Journal* is just for millionaires, you are WRONG! It is a wonderful aid to salaried men making \$7,500 to \$25,000 a year. It is valuable to owners of small businesses. Read it 90 days and see what it can do for YOU.

To assure speedy delivery to you anywhere in the U.S., *The Journal* is printed daily in seven cities from coast to coast. It costs \$24 a year, but in order to acquaint you with *The Journal*, we make this offer: You can get a Trial Subscription for 3 months for \$7. Just send this ad with check for \$7. Or tell us to bill you. Address: *The Wall Street Journal*, 44 Broad Street, New York 4, New York.

QM-4



Part of the *American* staff is pictured outside the newspaper office, located in the Trastevere (across the Tiber) section of Rome. And, as one wag says: "It quite appropriately stands behind the Ministry of Education."

which is the *American's* secret of success. It can't possibly compete in space and scope with its big-city competition. But it can and does give its readers the "hometown news." This includes quite a large area, with distribution throughout the Mediterranean, including Athens, Beirut, Libya and the U. S. Navy's Sixth Fleet, to name just a few outlets.

All news, however, is edited with a distinct American flavor. What's going on back home finds much interest among its readers. Sports and politics are high in reader appeal. This news from "back home," in addition to keeping its audience abreast of what's going on in the world and especially the Mediterranean area, rounds out the *American's* news budget.

In June of 1959, the *American* initiated the *Daily American* Fellowship in cooperation with the School of Journalism of the University of Minnesota. Arranged by Minnesota's Professor Mitchell V. Charnley while in Rome the previous year, the fellowship enables the paper to take on one journalism graduate each year for a year's tour of duty. The following June he is replaced by the next fellow.

Current holder of the fellowship is

(Turn to page 20)

Civil War Paper Wins Wide Recognition

By NORMAN SHAVIN



Norman Shavin, at left, and Mike Edwards compare an 1860 edition of the *New York Times* with one of *The Atlanta Century* issues. Note the liberal use of pictures in *The Century*.

A CENTURY-OLD weekly newspaper has begun its second year of publication—with subscribers in all fifty states and twenty-two nations abroad.

Such a record may sound strange—until you fathom the prospects of one of the most unusual ventures in American journalism—a newspaper born to die shortly after it reaches five years of age.

• The newspaper is *The Atlanta Century*, a weekly which has enjoyed a circulation of at least 500,000 each Sunday since it was born in March, 1960.

Today, twelve months later, it has earned the stimulating praise of ranking historians such as Carl Sandburg and Bruce Catton, of columnists such as Harry Golden, of educational agencies such as the Southern Regional Education Board, and of professors, business executives, newspaper editors, syndicate executives, students, teachers and individuals.

Each week they have been subscribing to this page of living history, sharing with us their enthusiasm for bringing back to vitality—factually and without prejudice—the events and the personalities, great and small, that are part of the fabric of the greatest drama on American soil: The Civil War.

These history-hungry subscribers are proof that interest in the maelstrom of 100 years ago is not confined to descendants of the 618,000 men who died

in the Civil War. They are further proof that not only history buffs, or Southerners, hold a monopoly of interest on the period. Today, for reasons not wholly clear to us, *The Atlanta Century* is being read in such distant climes as Karachi, Pakistan; Oslo, Norway; the Egyptian Sudan and other exotic locales.

Why? Well, the reason might lie in two broad areas: One is the product itself.

The concept of *The Atlanta Century* is to tell history through personalities, and to read it is to feel that you are perusing a daily newspaper of a hundred years ago. Apart from atmosphere and a technique of writing that resembles the florid phraseology of the past, it is tightly written in contemporary style.

The events of a hundred years ago, each week in *The Century*, ring with immediacy as though they happened but yesterday. So, *The Century* has vitality, human interest, color and a kind of drama that survives no matter how it is translated.

• The second reason for *The Century's* success may lie in this: Understanding why "Gone With the Wind," the phenomenal book by a onetime *Journal-Constitution* Sunday Magazine staffer (Margaret Mitchell), enjoyed such acclaim.

That book, detailing facets of war involving people struggling to preserve what they believed was morally right,

struck a responsive chord among down-trodden people everywhere.

• *The Century* is a re-creation of a nation's struggle to fulfill a dream—the ideal of democracy—born less than a century before the Civil War erupted.

Among our readers throughout the nation, *The Century* brings to life for new generations the drama of the conflict which spawned a greater nation. Those who read *The Century* say their understanding of that awesome period is enriched by the page.

Arthur Kaufman, of the Newsprint Information Committee in New York, expressed it well when he wrote us of *The Century*:

"Newspapers don't do enough of this. It is an excellent job of presenting vital United States history in living terms, in all its heat and fervor, instead of the pressed-bouquet fashion of the history books. *The Century* presents many parallels with, and insights into, current events. It has a relation with what is loosely termed the 'National Purpose,' a relation too rarely apparent in our press."

The Century's format is simplicity itself: Each Sunday it is a section front in the *Journal-Constitution*. It is a seven-column page employing multi-deck headlines and some art. Each Sunday, it recaptures the events, big and little, which transpired in the previous seven-day period exactly 100 years ago.

It began March 6, 1960 (the issue was dated to conform with the 1860 calendar; thus the dateline read "Mar.

4, 1860"). It is expected to quit publication in mid-April, 1965, its last of an anticipated 280 issues reporting the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln.

• With his death, *The Century* will also die. As Mr. Lincoln fulfilled part of his purpose, we would like to think that *The Century* will also have given Americans a renewed appreciation of the American ideal, a revitalized understanding of the price of liberty.

In the year that *The Century* has thrived, Mike Edwards and I have grown with it—in many ways.

When I birthed the concept of *The Century*, I was TV-radio editor of the *Journal*; Mike was a *Journal* rewrite man. Today, I am Sunday editor of the *Journal-Constitution*; Mike is the *Journal's* state editor.

We are also a little dizzy with the problem of keeping half a mind in 1861 and the other half in 1961. *The Century* is an off-the-job product: Between us, we spend about forty hours a week in research and writing, managing to keep four weeks ahead of publication date. Virtually, part of every day is spent in reading, note-taking and/or writing, planning of pages, answering correspondence, and in many other activities related to improvement or promotion of the most gigantic series in American journalism.

As an outgrowth of *The Century*, we are engaged in a variety of other undertakings:

Since April, 1960, Mike and I have made a three-minute newscast, summing up the week's events in *The Century*, for radio's "Monitor." The newscast is broadcast throughout the nation each Sunday night. Says NBC's Buck Prince, managing editor of "Monitor":

• "The series is one of the most popular non-entertainment ones that has ever been on 'Monitor.' Our mail response is most gratifying and it is also a favorite with 'Monitor' staff members. In fact, the reason that we try to schedule it every Sunday night is because the producers of that segment often have requested it because they are sure it strengthens their efforts. I might add, it is the longest non-entertainment series we have ever run, and hope to continue to do so as long as interest in the Civil War Centennial continues. . . ."

Every Wednesday, for almost a year now, we are heard in two brief newscasts over the newspapers' radio affiliate, WSB. The technique is similar.

In January, Mike and I traveled to Miami to make a series of talks about *The Century* on behalf of the Miami

News, a member of the Cox chain to which the *Journal-Constitution* belongs. For the *News*, which also carries *The Century*, Mike and I prepared a narration with ninety slides, and took our presentation to eleven high schools and some civic clubs. In five days, we presented the narration thirteen times. We reached more than 7,000 students with it; they ate it up; so did the Miami *News*. (One principal offered us a job teaching history.)

Now, the same slide-narration is being offered to Atlanta-area schools.

We have been busy with other lectures about *The Century* in this area. And in April, I'll be addressing the National Civil War Centennial Commission's annual meeting (in Charleston, South Carolina) and a civic club in Richmond, Virginia.

Apart from that, there have been various articles written by us for various media.

The house organ of Huber Ink published (in January) a chunky spread about *The Century* and included a four-page sample of it; *Southern Lithographer*, another trade magazine, reprinted it; other company house organs have used material from us.

• Then, last fall, we dreamed up another idea—*The Century's* first "extra," offered to coincide with election day. We offered a page-mat of the "extra" free to any newspaper in the country as a public service. More than seventy of them took advantage of the free-mat offer (including a paper in Brazil). The net result was this: The mat was requested by newspapers whose total circulation is in excess of one million readers.

Yet, while *The Century* is now more than a year old and it has been well promoted and its technique amply explained its reality still confuses some people.

We have patiently explained, for example, that *The Century* is not a reprint of a newspaper which existed; there never was a newspaper called *The Atlanta Century*. Our series is a wholly new product, re-written, in the light of historical accuracy, from a vast amount of research in old papers, books, diaries, congressional records, etc.

Nevertheless, one teacher wrote to request that we send her copies of *The Century* for "the first week in September, 1864, and the first and second issue in April, 1865."

Some people think it's a giveaway: A student wrote asking us merely to send her high school class eighty free copies of *The Century* each week.

The request for missing back issues drives us slightly batty. People are sav-

ing *The Century* but occasionally they'll miss an issue. Not so one student: When we had printed 45, he entered a request for thirty-two of the back issues; he'd saved only thirteen.

A great number of students ask us to do research for term papers; we have even had a call from a textbook publisher asking us to verify the spelling of the name of the ironclad which fought the Monitor. His book spelled it "Merrimac." But we proved to him that the proper spelling is "Merrimack."

• Mail to *The Century* is always fascinating, such as the much-appreciated letter from New York's Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art: It has placed the first issue of *The Century* in its special library collection of Lincolniana. And lately we're hearing from descendants of people whose activities of a hundred years ago are reported in *The Century*.

They include the relatives of Maj. Robert Anderson, who had to surrender Ft. Sumter to the secessionists in April, 1861; a descendant of Thaddeus Hyatt, a famed abolitionist (the descendant is now vice-president of a St. Louis beer company—and a subscriber); and a relative of Georgia's Gov. Joseph Brown wants a picture we used of him.

These and other demands make the production of *The Century* persistently demanding. But the payoff comes in full measure. Long before *Dixie Business* magazine presented *The Century* with its "public service award" for 1960, we had heard from others, such as:

• Harry Golden, columnist: *The Atlanta Century* is "a brilliant journalistic idea. . . ."

Jack Woliston, feature editor, *United Press International*: It is "one of the most comprehensive projects on the subject that I have seen. . . ."

Publisher's Auxiliary: "As fresh today as 100 years ago."

Edmund C. Arnold, editor, *Linotype News*: "An utterly fascinating publication. . . ."

A Birmingham, Ala., teacher: "Every library of any size at all should be proud to have this information in such

(Turn to page 18)

→
This is *The Atlanta Century's* first and only extra thus far. Seventy newspapers, including one in Brazil, took advantage of the Atlanta *Journal-Constitution's* public service offer of a free mat of this page. Newspapers with a combined circulation in excess of one million readers have asked for mats. The extra reports President Lincoln's election in 1860.



Director Don Sanders turns up volume on the police radio in the NBC-Chicago newsroom. Bill Warrick checks out telephone information on the Hubbard Street fire. Warrick was newsman on duty when the disastrous fire broke out.

Cameras on Tragedy

TV Covers

By RALPH MYERS

SKILL, initiative, and luck probably are the most important requisites to top-notch news coverage. When all three are present in extra measure the combination is hard to beat.

• Such was the happy state in which NBC News, Chicago, found itself last January 28. As is so often the case, however, the cause for a television-reporting triumph is a tragedy. The \$500,000 Hubbard Street fire, which killed nine Chicago firemen and injured at least fourteen others, was such a tragedy. It was a spectacular fire; and its horrifying smoke, flame, and resultant death were recorded spectacularly for WNBQ (TV) viewers.

Newsman Bill Warrick was sleepy as he arrived for work at 5 a.m. on that apparently routine Saturday morning and began to cut down his news-wire copy. Shortly before 6:30 o'clock Warrick heard sirens and saw fire trucks racing past NBC's Merchandise Mart studios. Quickly, the police radio called out a two-alarm fire. It was in a six-story warehouse at Hubbard and Des Plaines Streets, about a half mile northwest of the Mart.

• Warrick headed for master control, where Technical Director Bill Marshall and Audio Engineer Gene Cartwright were on duty. He thought he'd be able to see the fire from the control-room

windows. But the vantage point was not good; and since two-alarm fires are frequent in Chicago, Warrick went back to the newsroom. Marshall and Cartwright went to the northwest corner of the building, saw the flames brilliant against the still-dark sky, and decided to take action on their own.

With the help of Engineers Ed Johnson, Bill Schooley, and George Slaminski, they carried a little-used black-and-white live television camera from nearby Studio A to a roof ledge outside the NBC paintshop. The engineers worked rapidly in shirtsleeves in the near-zero weather. They mounted the 600-pound camera on a tripod and rushed back for the camera cable.

As one commentator said later: "It seemed that the engineers had a premonition that time was the important ingredient in this emergency."

• At this point, Lady Luck stepped in for the first of many times to come. The camera had to be right at the roof's edge in order to shoot over the tall guard rail. The camera cable was just able to reach the roof's edge, but that was enough.

Hundreds of feet back the cable extended—through the paintshop, past the prop department, across a hall, and into the Studio A control room. It was activated immediately, and a few min-

utes later the camera was scanned sufficiently to send a signal to the video tape room by means of a series of patches through Studio A.

• In the newsroom Warrick was writing his first news program of the day. The fire had become a three-alarm while he was in master control. Ten minutes later it was a five-alarm, and soon two "specials" were sounded for a total of seven extra alarms.

Warrick and Director Dan Sanders decided to get a camera on the roof and to begin videotaping as soon as

BEHIND THE BYLINE

Ralph Myers joined the National Broadcasting Company's Chicago news staff in May, 1959. His first professional journalism experience was as general-assignment and sports reporter for the Norwood, Ohio, *Enterprise* and *Journal*. He was graduated from Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism in 1958 and received his master's degree in 1959. While in school he was a newswriter at WLS, Chicago, and was associated with freelance magazine writer Jessie Walker. He was initiated into Sigma Delta Chi at Northwestern and is a member of the Chicago Headline Club. He is married and has one daughter.

Chicago Fire



possible. Technical Director Marshall told them to look at a monitor: A camera already was on the roof and operating!

- Outside at Hubbard and Des Plaines, nearly half the city's firemen and equipment pressed close to the blazing warehouse. Outside on the NBC roof, a "zoom" lens was attached to the camera to obtain close-ups of the fire. Inside the NBC video tape room, Engineer Jim Edward began recording the live-camera shots of the fire at 7:02 a.m. It was not one minute too soon.

For at 7:03 a.m. the spectacular fire became a tragic fire. The superheated walls of the old warehouse came crashing down on the helpless firemen below. It was not long after the collapse that death and injury were confirmed. At 7:30 a.m. Warrick interrupted regular programming for a special five-minute news bulletin. He wrote and narrated the script. Video included shots from the live camera, plus, of course, the collapse tape.

After this article was written Chicago Fire Commissioner Robert Quinn announced that motion pictures will be taken of all extra-alarm fires in Chicago for study by the department in an effort to improve fire fighting techniques.

Video tape engineer, James Edwards of Station WNBQ-TV watches the monitor as the Hubbard Street fire burns out of control. A live television camera on the roof ledge outside the NBC studios sent back pictures of the fire for Edwards to record and later put on the air.

Each half hour from 8 a.m. to noon the scheduled station break was canceled in favor of live-camera shots of the fire. At 8:35 a.m. the collapse tape and signals from the live camera were fed to NBC News headquarters in New York for videotaping there.

Meantime, Warrick had long since dispatched Newsreel Cameraman Earl Crotchett from his North-side home to the fire. And Sports Editor Johnny Erp, who had worked the late shift Friday night and had spent the night at the station, was routed out of bed.

Erp was at the fire scene by 8:45 a.m. It was after 9 o'clock before firemen realized that more than two of their buddies were trapped in the wreckage. Erp quickly sized up the story:

- "It was a wintry mess of smoke, fire, ice, water, more smoke, and dirty-faced firemen. I waded through water—some of it more than a foot deep, and it was freezing—but I had no difficulty getting right to the focal point where they were peering intently into the smoke and fire, trying to see the bodies of their buddies."

Erp got names of the missing men

from Chief Fire Marshal Raymond Daley and an estimate of the damage from Fire Commissioner Robert Quinn. He hurried to the nearest telephone to give a "beeper" report for the 9:30 a.m. news on the NBC-Chicago radio stations, WMAQ (AM and FM). He also called for an engineer so that audio-tape reports could be recorded right on the spot. Erp was careful to specify a meeting place so the engineer could find him in all the confusion.

They were on the scene again when the body of a fourth fireman was found. They recorded the sounds of firemen screaming for a stretcher. (One woman phoned after this was aired, said it was "too realistic.") Interviews with fire officials also were taped.

It was nearly 11 o'clock before firemen realized that nine men were missing and feared dead. Water was still being poured on the rubble that had been a six-story building and an adjacent two-story structure; but the fire was under control, and the only remaining news was discovery and identification of the dead.

- Erp and Engineer Al Osterhoff returned to the studios. Cameraman Crot-

chett stayed, shooting film and passing it along to a messenger, who rushed it to a near-by lab for developing. In the newsroom Charles Baker had reported for work and was handling the radio shows and bulletin interruptions while Warrick took care of TV.

Veteran newsman Len O'Connor had arrived, too. His 12:30 p.m. show called "Weekend News Review" (for the most part, highlights of the previous week's newscast) had been prepared on Friday except for the spot news. But it was obvious that on this day spot news would take the bulk of the half-hour show.

- Meantime, the news staff was feeding up-to-the-minute bulletins on the fire for the radio network's "News on the Hour"—this by means of a direct telephone line to New York. For network television, Chicago originated a special news bulletin on the fire at noon. Warrick narrated behind live-camera shots, video-tape of the wall collapse, and first films of the dead and injured being carried from the debris.

All this was repeated at much greater length when "Weekend News Review" came on with little intention of "review."

O'Connor was referring to the videotape when he told his audience:

"From a standpoint of grim and graphic journalism, this is of a nature to stir your soul. . . . We do not glory in presenting this pictorial evidence of the tragedy; but we are in the grim business of covering news, and we can say in passing that this quality of graphic reporting—the actual portrayal of death in the making—is a rare thing indeed."

Erp had to do sports news on the show, and he told O'Connor on the air: "It's hard to talk about men who play when you've spent all morning around men who die."

When "Weekend News Review" was nearing its end, the Hubbard Street fire toll was five firemen known dead, four missing, and fourteen injured.

But the beleaguered firemen still alive had a new worry. At 12:50 p.m. a two-alarm fire was reported in a North-side bowling alley at Belmont and Clark Streets. It was a three-alarm two minutes later.

The newscast crew was sent to the new fire, and a bulletin was rushed to O'Connor in the studio. Director Sanders arranged for Cameraman Bob Keyes on the roof to pan to the new fire in the distance while O'Connor was talking about it. This fire was five or six miles away, but the "zoom" lens on the live camera brought it clearly into focus, giving viewers live coverage on the two major stories of the hour.



RALPH MYERS

- At 1:15 p.m.—more than six hours after it was placed in operation—the camera was removed from the roof. But the news staff was still hard at work. Baker was making telephone calls to the area of the bowling-alley fire, using the city directory to reach shops near the alley.

Studio engineers recorded a telephoned report for the 1:30 p.m. radio news from a store owner across the street from the blaze. His story gave the exclusive and accurate information that this fire was almost-for-sure arson.

By 1:40 p.m. the bowling-alley fire had also become a seven-alarm blaze—equal to the Hubbard Street disaster in the number of firemen called to the scene.

Newsman Jim Harden was phoned at home and told to stop at the fire on his way to work. It looked as if another disaster was in the making—possibly a worse one, since a bowling alley might be heavily populated on a Saturday afternoon. Harden's telephoned report was used at 2:30 p.m. and the newsreel crew kept more film coming in.

- The second fire caused \$200,000 damage. But only four people were hurt (none killed), and the second tragedy did not materialize.

Sometime during all this, the front of Warrick's pants had ripped open accidentally when they caught on a desk drawer handle. He had changed into a pair of brilliant yellow-gold slacks with a wide blue stripe down the side, marching-band style. They belonged to John Conrad, conductor of a weekday children's television program; and on Warrick they looked uproariously funny. But it wasn't till early afternoon that anyone had a chance to sit back and laugh.

Throughout the afternoon and evening, television station-break promotional announcements were pre-empted

by the news department to give the late-breaking news from the two fires and to promote the "NBC News Night Report," which Floyd Kalber would present at 10 p.m.

Longer promos, including the videotaped wall collapse, were used at 6 p.m. and again at 9 p.m. The full wrap-up came on the Kalber show. Writer Harden devoted nearly ten minutes of the fifteen-minute show to the two fires. Pictorial coverage included the wall-collapse tape, the cream of the silent film from both stories, sound film from the Hubbard Street tragedy, and artists' drawings (mainly maps used as slides).

By midnight when the tape was used again, it had been aired at least seven times. And it was still spectacular the seventh time around.

How did the other Chicago stations compare?

WGN-TV got film of the wall collapse from a stringer who arrived in time. However, the station either was unable—or elected not—to use its collapse footage until 2:25 p.m., according to a station spokesman. This was nearly seven hours after NBC first had the tape on the air.

- Checks of the other competing television stations reveal similar lags. ABC (WKLB) shoots no newscast at all on Saturdays. CBS (WBBM-TV) sent a cameraman but did not get the wall collapse and did not air film until its regular noon show.

The only station receiving critical acclaim was WNBQ. Typical was that from Janet Kern, writing in Chicago's *American*:

"This kind of quick thinking, on-the-spot telecasting makes the most of TV's potential for reporting and provides real public service."

Even Fire Commissioner Robert Quinn lauded NBC for its coverage. He has been given a copy of the wall-collapse tape and hopes to find some clues in it that might prevent a future disaster for his men.

Quinn's interest was heightened by Len O'Connor's remarks on his television-commentary program the Monday after the fire. O'Connor said:

"I had the impression that the top of the building was bursting under the force of tremendous heat prior to the time when it ripped away and poured down a torrent of flaming debris."

"Fire officials at the scene obviously did not get this advance warning of tragedy; otherwise, of course, they would have pulled back their men and equipment."

O'Connor continued:

- "I would not take an oath that the building gave signs it was about to (Turn to page 20)

Do Our Contempt of Court Laws Need Modernizing?

By EMMETT PETER JR.

THERE'D been bad blood between the judge and Jim Weaver, Courthouse reporter for the *Chronicle*. Jim had seen a lot he didn't like and he couldn't keep it to himself. One day, in a barbed bylined column, Jim called it a "kangaroo court" and questioned whether any defendant could expect justice.

Soon after the papers were on the stands, Jim found himself standing before the judge between a deputy and the court bailiff. The judge held up the paper. "Did you write this piece?" he demanded.

"Yes," the reporter answered, "every word of it."

"In that case you're adjudged in contempt of this court," the judge said. "It is my duty to sentence you but before I do so you may say whatever you wish in your defense."

Jim shook his head: "I'll stand by what I wrote."

"Then," said the judge, "it is the order of the court that you, James Weaver, be sentenced, and you are hereby sentenced, to be confined in the state penitentiary for the rest of your natural life."

• Fiction? Fortunately, yes. It hasn't happened yet. But it is frightening to both newsman and citizen to consider that it *could* happen under current Florida law, and it could happen, too, in federal cases and in other states where contempt laws are weak or vague.

Florida law gives a Circuit Judge the authority to sentence those he adjudges in contempt. This statute restricts only the length of sentence that may be handed down by a Justice of the Peace.

In actual practice, the sentences

have been infrequent and mild. Even so, a young State Attorney from Central Florida thinks legislative action is needed to spell out in detail what a Circuit Judge may or may not do in contempt cases.

"So far there seems to have been little or no abuse of this almost unrestrained power," says Gordon G. Oldham, Jr., of Leesburg, who heads felony prosecutions in five counties with a population of 125,000. "The judges have been moderate in their use of contempt powers. However, it may not always be that way."

Oldham makes it clear he is an attorney and a public official—not a social reformer or critic of the judiciary. Yet he joins thoughtful laymen in asking whether a sensible limit should not be added to the nation's far-from-uniform contempt laws, including Florida's.

Now 32, Oldham was elected to his present office at the age of 27—the second youngest man in Florida's his-

tory to become a State Attorney. Today, he directs the prosecution of felonies in a populous and growing area of Florida and doubles in the role of unofficial public defender. Although it isn't part of his job, Oldham expends as much energy clearing an innocent person as he does in seeking the conviction of one he believes guilty. Somehow, in this busy schedule, he finds the time to delve into just such public-interest matters as the inherent danger of excesses in our contempt laws.

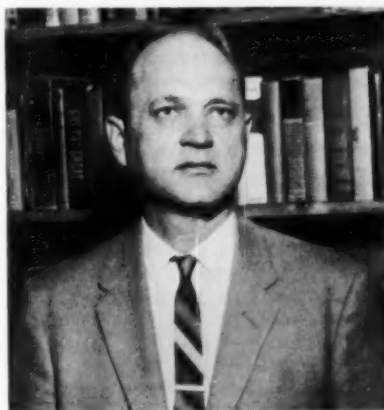
Oldham is afraid the weakness of legal limits on judges' powers will be aggravated by a growing frequency of the use of injunctions. This includes city and county zoning, labor-management disputes, racial school mixing and other issues charged with emotion.

• Jim, the defendant, wouldn't necessarily be a newspaperman. He might be a city zoning board member in a bitter local scrap. He might be a property owner who "blew off steam" during a courtroom controversy with a neighbor. He might be a labor organizer or a witness before a legislative committee. In short, he could be anyone who incurs the displeasure of a presiding judge.

With new emphasis on injunctive law, Oldham is certain there will come a corresponding increase in the number of persons who are punished for flaunting the orders of judges or showing disrespect for courts.

The big picture is complex and doesn't lend itself to generalization. However, Oldham's study brings into focus some points that have been misunderstood by newspapermen and others.

First of all, what is contempt? Old-



EMMETT PETER JR.

ham defines it this way: "Contempt is a disregard or disrespect for the lawful orders of a public authority—legislative or judicial—in its presence or so near as to disturb the proceedings or impair respect for its authority. This could be through disorderly behavior or the use of insolent language."

This, of course, is direct contempt—within sight or hearing of the judicial or legislative body.

There is another category, indirect contempt. This includes attacks upon the dignity of courts by writers, actual disobedience of lawful orders—or even actions that encourage or incite others to disobey.

This is how Oldham puts it:

"An indirect or constructive contempt is done not in the presence of a judge, but at a distance under circumstances that tend to degrade the court or judge, or to obstruct, prevent or embarrass the administration of justice by the court or the judge."

- A judge is a public official—often elected by popular vote—and should not be immune to fair criticism. How far, then, may a newspaperman go in exercising this right?

Chances are, Oldham says, Reporter Jim wouldn't be in trouble if he'd written a respectful story that differed with the judge but stopped short of attacking the integrity or authority of the court. If he questions the judge's motives or brings the court into disrepute, he's in for rough treatment.

Another man who has devoted untold hours to the study of contempt laws and practices is Dr. Ernest Means, who heads Florida's Judicial Council.

Dr. Means points out that Jim, the reporter, has plenty of opportunity to appeal his sentence to a higher court. A good defense lawyer, he says, could win by citing judicial precedent in asking modification of the sentence. Failing this, Jim could go to federal court on the grounds that the newspaperman's punishment was cruel and unusual, hence unconstitutional.

This argument no doubt is valid for those with money or financial backing. It has been said, though, that lawyers are a luxury. If this is true, appeals are doubly luxurious. Many of those convicted of crimes, including contempt, just can't raise the money for an appeal.

- But Dr. Means concedes that historically judges are reluctant to overturn the decisions of other judges in contempt cases. Jim would need plenty of money and a very strong case as well.

Contempt is but one irritant in a growing conflict between two of the basic freedoms guaranteed all citizens

BEHIND THE BYLINE

Emmett Peter Jr. is in his seventh year as editor of the Leesburg, Florida, *Daily Commercial*. After studying journalism at Emory University, Atlanta, and Stetson University, DeLand, Florida, he served four years in the Air Force during World War II.

Returning to his native Florida, Peter joined the staff of the *Tampa Tribune* as general-assignments reporter and later became Sunday editor. He is a charter member of the Florida Society of Editors and president of the Central Florida Professional Chapter, Sigma Delta Chi. He is a veteran reporter of criminal trials, and a student of press-judicial relations.

by the Bill of Rights: Freedom of the press (First Amendment) and the right of a citizen to due process of law (Fourteenth).

Here is Oldham's appraisal of that conflict as gleaned from the law:

"So far as liberty of the press is concerned, the courts have the inherent power to punish any publication calculated to interfere with the administration of justice. The courts have held that the press is subordinate to the independence of the judiciary and the proper administration of justice. Liberty of the press must not be confounded with a license to abuse that liberty, and newspapers have no greater right than others to bring to public notice the conduct of the courts after decisions have been made. Provided the publications are true and fair in spirit, there is no law to restrain or punish the freest expression of disapprobation of what is done by the courts. A true and fair report is one that does not go beyond the proceedings and does not contain matters gathered through the newspaper which are not admissible in evidence. In some states, inaccurate stories of a court's decision would be a matter of contempt by law. In others, even an innocent misrepresentation that obstructs justice may open the door for contempt. Let's suppose a court ordered a dam closed and no more water let through for a period of 30 days. If a newspaper printed a story disagreeing with the decision and calling attention to injuries resulting from the dam closing, I believe the paper would be in the clear. However, if the paper advocated or even suggested disobedience of the order, that

would make it subject to contempt action."

Today a new kind of contempt, quite apart from disrespect or disobedience, has become a threat to aggressive coverage of crime news. Judges in growing numbers question the right of news media to report past criminal records of defendants scheduled for trial. The judges argue that newspapers, radio and TV saturate the community with news coverage, often disclosing to prospective jurors facts that aren't admissible in court. Jurors, they say, can't help forming an idea of guilt or innocence after they read or hear that Joe Doakes, charged with bank robbery, was convicted of a holdup five years ago.

- At least one law has been proposed making it unlawful for news media to refer to pre-trial confessions or incriminating admissions by those accused of crime. This would stop papers from printing statements of defendants even if they are made in the presence of a reporter. The argument is the same: Pre-trial admissions, verbal or written, often are repudiated and ruled out as courtroom evidence.

The proposed law, scheduled for consideration in Florida's next legislative session, was suggested by Circuit Judge Joseph White, of West Palm Beach. On January 21, 1961, the association of Florida Circuit judges met in Tampa and recommended that "a statute be enacted to make it unlawful for any newspaper, radio or television station to publish before the trial that a confession has been given."

- A recent but already-classic Georgia case resulted in at least a temporary victory for the news media. The Georgia Supreme Court, on October 6, 1960, reversed Superior Court Judge Durwood T. Pye, who had fined the *Atlanta Journal and Constitution* \$20,000 for contempt. *Journal* Reporter Gordon Roberts (who was fined \$100 personally) had written a story disclosing from the FBI dossier the previous criminal record of Jim Meriwether. Meriwether was scheduled for trial before Judge Pye's court on a robbery charge. Pye adjudged the papers and the reporter in contempt, and levied the fines, after he learned that some jurors in the case had read the story. He contended they were unable to function objectively and base their verdict strictly on courtroom evidence.

In setting aside the verdict of Judge Pye, the state Supreme Court declared: "Freedom of speech and of the press, as guaranteed by the Constitution, is essential to the preservation of a free

(Turn to page 19)

Nine-Year Crusade for Art

(Continued from page 6)

Reaction to these articles was immediate and virtually unanimous in support of *The Inquirer's* campaign. Walter H. Annenberg, an alumnus of the University of Pennsylvania and a member of Sigma Delta Chi, was living up to *The Inquirer's* platform "to print the news accurately and fearlessly, but never to be content with merely printing the news. . . ."

• But the Barnes Foundation didn't see things that way. So, on February 16, 1952, *The Inquirer* filed suit in the name of Harold J. Wiegand, as an individual taxpayer in Montgomery County, where the gallery is located, and as an editorial writer for the newspaper.

The suit petitioned the Court to require the Barnes Foundation to adopt "reasonable rules and regulations" admitting art students and the general public. Named as defendants were Laura L. Barnes, widow of Dr. Barnes and president and member of the Foundation's Board of Trustees, and four other members of the Board. The petition contended that the Foundation had not been operated as a tax-free corporation "to promote the advancement of education and appreciation of the fine arts," as required by its charter of December 4, 1922.

News stories pointed out, and editorials pointed up, the fact that during Dr. Barnes' lifetime and after his death, the Foundation enjoyed exemption from payment of "many hundreds of thousands of dollars" as a public art school.

• Moreover, the stories and editorials state, "at no time" since the construction of the giant museum and the acquisition of its priceless paintings was the gallery "open to the public generally, despite the fact that facilities could have been made available for such public participation, and that the accepted method of promoting appreciation of the fine arts is to enable the public to have reasonable access to the objects of art."

Virtually every member of the newsroom staff took part in the campaign. Their stories, accurate in every detail, pointed out:

1: That the officers of the Foundation refused, and continued to refuse,

BEHIND THE BYLINE

Saul Kohler was born in New York City on October 4, 1928, and was graduated from Brooklyn College in June, 1948. Before joining the Philadelphia *Inquirer* as a rewrite man in 1957, he was on the staff of the Philadelphia *Daily News*, the Harrisburg *Patriot-News* and the now-defunct Atlantic City *Tribune*.

He is married to the former Mary Virginia Baum, who was assistant women's editor of the Harrisburg newspapers, and their courtship was carried on in the city room mailbox, since she worked days and he worked nights. The Kohlers are the parents of a two-year-old son, Alan, and were expecting another at the time this article was written.

access to noted artists and connoisseurs, collectors and art students without cause or justification other than the whims and fancies of Dr. Barnes or members of the Board of Trustees.

2. "While purporting to be an educational institution, the admission to which theoretically is granted without regard to race, color or creed, the officers and trustees . . . have, in fact, so operated . . . as to deprive many students of the advantage of study and of viewing the art collection in pursuit of their art studies. . . ."

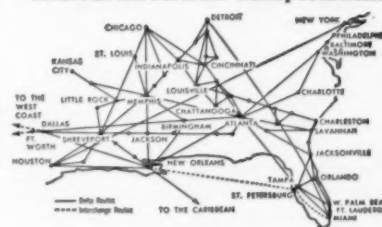
3. That the manner of operation "has failed" to give the Foundation stature among schools and colleges offering courses in modern art, with the result that leading institutions do not allow credit for the Barnes courses to students seeking admission to other institutions.

Attorneys for the Foundation went into court and replied that it was run "legally within the discretion of the trustees," and that the Montgomery County Courts had no right to review, "in the absence of bad faith," the regulations governing admittance to the museum.

In December, 1952, the lower court ruled in favor of the Trustees, and was upheld by the State Supreme Court the following June. The majority of justices agreed that only the Common-



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wealth of Pennsylvania could intervene in behalf of the public.

The Inquirer's campaign continued and subsequently, Mr. Annenberg prevailed upon the State Justice Department to look into the matter. A suit was filed by the Commonwealth, seeking the same redress as Mr. Wiegand's 1952 action. The lower court again ruled in favor of the Trustees and the action was appealed to the Supreme Court.

● In March, 1960, the high court upheld the State's right to investigate the policy of a tax-exempt gallery barring the public. In his opinion, Justice Michael A. Musmanno echoed the sentiments of *The Inquirer*. He said if the gallery was open only to a selected few, it was not a public institution. If it was not a public institution, he continued, then the Foundation was not entitled to a tax exemption.

The Supreme Court ordered the Montgomery County Court to review its stand and the lower tribunal appointed three experts to view the collection. The Foundation was ordered to compile a ten-point list of information, including assets, income, expenditures, details of the art works, the schedule of art classes and other facts. The case was scheduled to go on trial on Monday, December 12.

The art experts, accompanied by a Deputy Attorney General and a member of *The Inquirer* staff, went to the museum at the appointed time. All five were admitted and remained inside until aides of the Foundation realized the court had ordered only three men—not five—to tour the building.

● Fighting to the bitter end, the Foundation ordered the Deputy Attorney General to leave. *The Inquirer* staff member also was told to close the door after him under pain of prosecution for violating the "no trespassing" signs posted on the wall which protects the collection from the world.

Comments on the contents of the museum ranged from "colossal" to "stupendous" to "unbelievable." One of the experts pointed out that the court had allowed him three hours to study the Barnes collection, and added that he couldn't do it justice if he had three weeks. Arthur M. Louis, the reporter who got a short-lived tour of the galleries, said the paintings hang close together and give off "a riot of color."

While the case was pending, negotiations continued between the Commonwealth and the trustees of the Foundation.

● On Saturday, December 10, it was reported in the newsroom of *The In-*

quirer that a conference was in progress. The parties were meeting in Justice Stern's office in an effort to settle before court convened at 2 p.m. Monday.

Newsmen attempted to track down the report and determine what progress was being made. But the telephones to Justice Stern's office had been disconnected and the waiting game began.

For *The Inquirer*—and for the people of Pennsylvania—it paid off. Miss Alpern announced that a pre-trial settlement had been reached, subject to the agreement of the court. The stipulations, which later were approved by President Judge Alfred L. Taxis, Jr., are:

1. Two hundred members of the public shall be admitted on each of two days a week between 9:30 a.m. and 4:30 p.m., one of those days to be Saturday. No classes shall be held, nor shall the public be admitted, on Sundays.

2. Cards of admission will not be required for admission to the gallery.

3. Students of art, and instructors, shall be admitted by special arrangement, "under reasonable regulations" to be prescribed by the Board of Trustees. Such students and instructors will be in addition to the 200 general admissions.

● 4. The gallery may remain closed to the public during the months of July and August.

5. After the death of Mrs. Barnes, thereby resulting in the vacation of the Administration Building as a private residence, the gallery shall be open an additional afternoon each week.

6. There shall be no discrimination in the admission of the public to the art gallery.

7. A listed telephone shall be installed in the Foundation in order to facilitate requests for admission by the public and to assure such admissions within the 200 limitation specified each day.

8. The public admission record will be open for inspection in order to assure proper execution of the provisions of the agreement.

9. Immediately upon the approval of the agreement by the Court, and the entry of a Consent Decree, appropriate action will be taken to implement the agreement "promptly." A public announcement will be made as to the date when the provisions will become effective.

These are the objectives for which the Philadelphia *Inquirer* conducted its nine-year campaign.

Here is a portion of the editorial which commented on the settlement:

"Now that the trustees of the Foun-

dation have agreed to public viewing . . . a new and more widespread respect should be developed for the founder of this amazing collection.

"Regardless of any personal eccentricities he may have possessed, Dr. Barnes cannot be given too much credit for his perception and taste in gathering together the art treasures adorning the Foundation structure. It has been a great pity that in the years since his death, only a comparatively few persons have been permitted to enter the gallery, to receive inspiration from the paintings and sculptures there displayed.

● "We are convinced that the new policy on public admission will quickly justify itself, not only in the eyes of the multitudes of art lovers and art students newly admitted to the gallery and its treasures, but in the opinion of the Trustees themselves, as they see an ever-expanding public appreciation of the Barnes collection. . . .

"The Barnes Foundation has stepped from controversy and confusion into an era of public service, and all of us, we are sure, shall be the better for it."

Atlanta Century

(Continued from page 10)

an interesting and attractive manner. . . ."

An editorial writer of the Ft. Worth (Tex.) *Star-Telegram*: "We . . . enjoy immensely your highly unique *Atlanta Century*, certainly a superior piece of enterprising journalism."

A newspaperman in Big Spring, Tex., noting *The Century* is being used at Howard County Junior College: "The kids (there) will remember more about the War Between the States than any other, thanks to the excellence of your research, writing and simulation of old-style newspapering. . . ."

A Bronxville, N. Y., resident: *The Atlanta Century* is even more informative than I expected. . . . You may be sure I will not allow my subscription to lapse as long as you continue to publish *The Atlanta Century*. Congratulations . . . on the wonderful job you are doing. . . ."

A Panama City, Fla., doctor: "Congratulations . . . for one of the best special features, I believe, to ever appear in any newspaper anywhere. *The Atlanta Century* should be read by every American, not only for its jour-

nalistic excellence, but especially for its teachings of history so applicable and valuable to today. . . ."

And so some of the letters run.

A couple of others are among those especially cherished.

One is from an eighth-grade student who was so enthused, she wrote to say she was making a scrapbook on history and asked: "I was wondering if you would send me some information." That's all—just "information."

Then there is the letter from a weekly editor in Vlissingen, Holland, saying: "*The Century* is, as far as I know, the first paper to do such a great work on history of a country!"

He wound up by asking us to send him several thousand samples to distribute with his own paper.

Who knows? Before *The Century* dies in 1961, we may have to start printing a European edition.

After all, the *New York Times* does.

thing or order them not to do something.

Oldham doesn't suggest a pat solution to resolve the due process vs. free press conflict. He only expresses a hope that the liberal and cautious attitude of judges will continue.

- However, sound legislative action could halt possible judicial abuses before they start. America has guarded zealously the strict construction of criminal laws by insisting they be written clearly in precise, detailed language. Courts have thrown out cases based upon laws that are cloudy. With rare exceptions, they have avoided the interpretation of legislative intent in criminal law.

And with good reason. The citizen is presumed to know the law. This is possible only when the law is spelled out in almost painfully simple terms. It is unfair to expect a layman to interpret an ambiguous or non-specific law and decide for himself what the lawmakers *meant to say* years ago when they wrote the law.

But many of the same courts who insist on this criminal code safeguard have a blank check, and need only fill it out, when it comes to dealing with those who come before them accused of flaunting or mocking judicial authority.

Dr. Means raises the question of judicial acceptance of a law establishing limits on contempt sentences. He points out that the right of a judge to punish for contempt is inherent—a right evolved through hundreds of years of actual judicial practice.

- Would a limiting law, then, be an encroachment? Surely not if the law is sound and reasonable—and based upon actual past performances of the courts. After all, judges' terms and salaries are set by law. No doubt an ill-considered and unrealistic limit could be overturned, but not a sound law enacted as a safeguard against possible abuse.

In the field of pre-trial crime news, a fact-finding study could bring the press-judicial conflict into focus and perhaps suggest ways of resolving some of the issues in dispute. Newspapermen may have to decide between self-discipline and a spanking from judges and lawmakers.

But a tightening and clarification of contempt laws, with reasonable restraints, would mean that Jim and countless others are forewarned what might happen if they step over the line in their dealings with the courts.

Meanwhile, it is prudent to be mighty careful.

Do Contempt of Court Laws Need Modernizing?

(Continued from page 16)

society, but its exercise must be compatible with the preservation of other freedoms essential to a democracy and guaranteed by our Constitution. The press should be given the widest latitude possible in the exercise of its freedom which is consonant with the orderly administration of justice."

- While the Georgia justices felt the press hadn't, in this particular case, stepped over the line, realistic newsmen are aware that tests in the months and years ahead are inevitable. Undoubtedly attacks would be fewer and less successful if newspapermen recognize they *do* have a responsibility to write and display pre-trial crime news factually and conservatively. Would we not be unrealistic in failing to recognize that speculative, irresponsible handling of pre-trial crime stories *can* damage the defendant's rights?

A sensational Florida contempt case was that against William Bradford Huie, whose book *Ruby McCollum* told of the murder of a prominent Florida physician. Ruby McCollum, a Negro, came to the office of the doctor, took a pistol from her handbag and shot and killed the doctor. Huie contended in his book that the defense explanation of the shooting, a dispute over a medical bill, was whitewash. The book was a withering denunciation of justice in the court. The presiding judge had a contempt warrant issued for Huie. The book may not be sold in Florida, and the few Floridians who have read it made their purchase outside the state.

Such drastic contempt action, however, is the exception that tests the

rule, as Oldham points out. Even in the courts themselves, there is no clear agreement on the nature of contempt.

One reason, the state attorney says, is the basic caution of the judiciary—"probably the most cautious section of our government under the constitution. . . . In many instances when contempt might be appropriate or justifiable, it has been overlooked to avoid causing an issue."

- This caution may not continue with the ever-increasing use of the injunction in which the courts enter areas of emotion and tell people to do some-

Worth Quoting

From an Address at Ohio State University by Lester Markel, Sunday Editor of the *New York Times*:

"We must recognize that there is no longer such a thing as 'foreign' news. This is increasingly one world. What happens in the Congo affects Cincinnati; an event in Indonesia will have repercussions in Indiana; what happens about the 'six and the seven' in Europe or in the workshops of Japan surely affects the factory at Fourth and Main Streets. Korea was 'foreign' news, yet 54,246 American lives were lost there. The boulevards and the broadways of the world all converge into one global avenue. No, there is no longer 'foreign' news; this is immediate, insistent, local news."



This is the back shop, or *tipografia*, of the *Rome Daily American*. Only one of the Italian printers speaks English, although the others have gained various degrees of familiarity with it during the fifteen years the paper has been in existence.

American In Rome

(Continued from page 8)

Todd Hunt, author of the college satire "Anastasia Schultz" and former editor of the University's student publication, the *Minnesota Daily*. Hunt followed the author who was the first fellow.

Coming in June as the third fellow will be Ben Kauffman, now working on his master's degree in journalism at Minnesota.

Hunt considers his year on the *American* a good opportunity for a beginning journalist because of the varied and useful experience he's picking up. Because the relatively small staff is spread over three editions (there's always someone in the editorial office from 9 a.m. to 3:30 a.m. the next morning), it's possible to try your hand at sports, locals and/or news side—all in one busy day.

• But let Hunt tell about one of his days on the job:

"I reported to the office a little before noon, which is not terribly late considering I worked the late shift until 3 that same morning.

"According to the schedule, I was to handle the 'Lend Me Your Ears' locals column, for the regular man was home with a cold. The 'trick' consists of assembling material—mostly hand-outs—about the comings and goings

and doings of local celebrities and organizations.

"While I was doing 'Lend Me,' a gentleman called and asked if we could send a reporter for an interview that night. I volunteered. Mostly out of curiosity—for the subject to be interviewed was Romano Mussolini, jazzman-son of the former Italian dictator.

• "Finishing up the column I switched over to the business desk because the business and finance editor was in Sicily covering the opening of a new factory. I was to finish up his pages.

"After a quick trip home for a change of clothes I made it across town in time for dinner with Mussolini. When he left to prepare for his midnight appearance at a local nightclub,



HOWARD L. SEEMANN

his manager—who is also a movie producer—bought me a few drinks and brought me up to date on Mussolini's plans and what he (the producer) had in mind for his next picture. Making the overtime interview even more enjoyable were the two starlets which the producer had in tow.

"After 1 a.m. we traipsed over to hear Mussolini play. When he finished—close to 3 a.m.—I completed the interview started earlier in the evening.

"I finally made it home around 4:30—time enough to get some rest before another working day."

• Lest this sound like a script from some Hollywood production, Hunt frankly admits this was not a typical day—nor would he want it to be. But it does give an example of the advantages of working on a smaller paper—whether in Italy or in the States.

TV Fire Coverage

(Continued from page 14)

blow. (I knew when I looked at the video-tape recording that nine men were dead or buried in that wreckage, and perhaps I 'saw' something in the pictures taken just prior to the collapse of the building that really could not be seen in the pictures.)"

O'Connor had a suggestion for Quinn and the Chicago fire department:

"I would suggest," he told his audience, "that the fire department use a TV set-up of its own to keep an eye on major fires as they are developing. They could use cameras on high ladders. . . . They could have a control unit, a truck, in which Quinn and his top aides could view the pictures. . . .

• "This might cost a little money, but not too much, really. The set-up could be acquired without a great deal of delay. It wouldn't take much manpower. And, conceivably, it could save the lives of good men."

At this writing, Quinn has not yet commented on what he learned from the tape or on O'Connor's suggestion. At this writing, too, more than a month after the fire, the rubble in the 600-block of Hubbard Street still smolders. As you pass by, you smell the acrid smoke of death.

And as you look high in the sky to the southeast, you can see the corner of the Merchandise Mart roof where skill, initiative, and luck combined to record Chicago's most dramatic story so far in 1961.

The Book Beat

Prose Style

WE are confronted today with a bewildering variety of jargons—which is an inelegant word for style, or the lack of it. We have the jargon of bureaucracy, the jargon of advertising, the jargon of education—and some insist the jargon of the press. Here are two books on style. One of them, **"Words on Paper,"** by Roy H. Copperud (Hawthorn Books, Inc., Englewood, New Jersey, \$4.95) is a practical manual which discusses such subjects as syntax, grammar, spelling and usage. The author is chief editorial writer for the Pasadena, California, *Star-News and Independent*, and the conductor of the "Editorial Workshop" column in *Editor and Publisher*.

It is the author's belief that no book can teach one how to write, but can be extremely helpful in showing how not to write. His comments are both lively and pointed. The first half of the book is devoted to the mechanics of writing with guidance on rules that are outdated and pedantic. The second half presents a "glossary of usage" and provides a handy reference book for troublesome words and phrases. There is also an interesting foreword by Erwin D. Canham, editor of *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Presenting a more academic approach is a paperback book, **"The Problem of Style,"** by F. Middleton Murry (Oxford University Press, New York, \$1.25). The author was for many years editor of *The Adelphi*. The six lectures reprinted in this volume were delivered at Oxford University in 1921. Mr. Murry is more concerned with literary style than with the specific problem of news writing, but his comments are worth studying by everyone who seeks to perfect his own style of writing.

—C. C. C.

Co-Existence

THE co-existence or co-extinction question, as regards the United States and Russia, gets a searching analysis by Reinhold Niebuhr in **"The Structure of Nations and Empires"** (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, \$5). The book comes out of a year of study at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

Niebuhr sees the two great powers standing off each other amidst almost irresistible pressures toward combat. One holds a following by blunt force, while the other caters to nations and peoples to win and hold a following.

Both dominate one side of a struggle and both aim at defeating the other.

Although not unrealistic, Niebuhr, the Christian leader-thinker, must seek an idealistic as well as pragmatic solution other than any "inevitable" World War III. He sees no solution in abolition of the veto in the UN, forming a world government on paper, or in mutual fear of nuclear end-of-the-world.

Nations will disarm only when tensions are relaxed. In a less tense world there is hope for change toward a more democratic Soviet society. Meanwhile, according to other Niebuhr writings, we can hope to see the UN a growing influence in building a global community by preventing wars, providing a world forum that shapes world public opinion, and by people-to-people service through UN agencies the world over. Other efforts for more interchanges across cultural, national and racial lines can help build bonds of world community.

In this new book, Niebuhr sees any moral and religious solution of the world situation as most difficult, extremely slow, not to be accomplished

in this generation's time, but the only way to save mankind.

—D. WAYNE ROWLAND

Education Insights

THERE has been no lack of thinking and expression of opinion concerning education during the past decade. It has been impossible for any one person to keep up with the profusion of books, articles, and speeches on the topic. Now a professor of philosophy and a professor of education, Henry Ehlers and Gordon C. Lee, have combined efforts to produce, **"Crucial Issues in Education"** (Henry Holt and Company, New York), an anthology that is direct in dealing with specific problems of education, but based on divergent philosophical viewpoints. This is a revision of a 1955 edition.

Each spotlighted problem is highly controversial and the co-editors have presented well selected opposing viewpoints. Some selections seem dogmatic and intolerant, but the editors ask the reader to recognize limitations of language and human nature and consider all statements as hypotheses—suggestions or proposals to be examined.

The journalist will be better informed and gain insight into the issues of education with a reading of these 334 pages.

—D. WAYNE ROWLAND

What do you know about newspapers

From *Editor & Publisher*, March 11, 1961, Page 9:

HUGE PRESS CORPS FOR EICHMAN TRIAL

(Special to E & P)

Jerusalem, Israel Sector: The trial of Adolf Eichman, scheduled to start here April 11th, is likely to become the most thoroughly covered courtroom drama in world history. More than 560 newsmen have registered for press accreditations. Proceedings will be followed by means of broadcasts in German, English, French and Hebrew, as well as via a television screen in the press room.

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The Book Beat

Daniel Morgan

NORTH Callahan's byline is familiar to readers of *THE QUILL*. His interest in history led to his selection last year to deliver the address at the dedication of Sigma Delta



North Callahan

Chi's historic site in journalism to Thomas Jefferson at Monticello, near Charlottesville, Virginia. After a career as a reporter, columnist and editor, he joined the faculty of New York University as a professor of history, and he has written two books on noted figures of the American Revolution. The first

one, "**Henry Knox: General Washington's General**," was published in 1958. The second volume, "**Daniel Morgan: Ranger of the Revolution**" (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York, \$5) is just off the press.

It is a fascinating account of one of the heroes of the Revolution whose exploits have never received the recognition they deserve. The story of the man who was the forerunner of the Commando leaders of our time reads like fiction though it is soundly documented and brings to light many facts which shed new light on the story of our fight for independence. In this book, as in his previous biography of General Knox, Mr. Callahan has filled an important gap in our history.

Newspapermen need to know more about our own history and in this volume by a member of Sigma Delta Chi there is much that puts the Revolution in perspective in our times and which can serve as valuable background for reporting and commenting on current history.

—C. C. C.

Birds and Beasts

KEN KRAFT is another newspaperman and member of Sigma Delta Chi who has found a profitable market for his talent in creative writing. His second book, "**The Birds and the Beasts Were There**" (Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York, \$3.95) is a hilarious account of the experiences he has encountered because he is "animal prone." Anyone who has

ever had a pet can find many chuckles in his whimsical report on the animals that have complicated his life. It is light reading at its best and is delightfully illustrated by David Pascal.

Mr. Kraft is the author of several articles in *THE QUILL* on advice to aspiring authors and this book, as well as being highly entertaining is an excellent example of how to make profitable use of the material which comes to the attention of every reporter. A former reporter for the St. Louis, Missouri *Globe-Democrat* and a former industrial editor, he is now a full-time free lance writer living in Pebble Beach, California.

—C. C. C.

Church News

ABOVE all else, religious news in the press should reflect the significant, universal and everlasting concerns of the church and synagogue. This is the view of John J. Stewart, Congregational minister who is the church news editor of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* and a correspondent of the *Christian Century*. His views are set forth in an excellent 64-page handbook, "**How to Get Your Church News in Print**" (Bethany Press, St. Louis, Mo., \$1.00).

Stewart contends that "Church news that appears in the press must be truly representative of the manifold program of the church; it must be ample, accurate, dignified, and interesting; not distorted, one-sided, or trivial . . . it must give . . . the impression that what the church does is important and worthy of support."

The four chapters discuss how to make church news, how to prepare church news for the press, church advertising, and how to contact newspapers. The appendix shows unedited and edited copy from religious organizations. This is a good book for church news reporters to refer to the many publicity and public relations chairmen of congregations.

—JAMES W. CARTY, JR.

Freedom of the Press

"LEGACY of Suppression," by Leonard W. Levy (The Belknap Press, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., \$6.50) is a study of "freedom of speech and press in early American history" that is learned and lively and in one theme, surprising.

The author is a historian—a professor of Constitutional studies at Brandeis University—who also can write interestingly and clearly.

Historians of the United States Constitution have always maintained the first Amendment was written to wipe out forever the common law of seditious libel—to prevent prosecutions for inflaming criticism of the government.

Mr. Levy, a libertarian, admits freely that he wishes he could come to that conclusion. But he can't. The First Amendment limits "Congress" from "abridging" freedom of speech or the press—and that's all, Mr. Levy says. The amendment mentions Congress specifically: did it mean that other governmental units could abridge the freedoms? And just what was meant by "abridge"?

The framers of the amendment left it unclear, Mr. Levy contends, because they were unconcerned about freedom of speech and the press.

If these freedoms were not written into the Constitution, or the amendments to it, how then did they mature into what they are today? They matured, Mr. Levy says, only as the country's political philosophy matured.

"Legacy of Suppression" is a major contribution to the literature of American freedom.

—ROBERT G. TRAUTMAN

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Sigma Delta Chi NEWS

NO. 101

APRIL, 1961

Awards Banquet in Chicago, May 18

Virgil M. (Red) Newton Talks to Soviet People On Freedom of Press

The continuing struggle of American newspapermen for extending freedom of the press was described in a broadcast to the Soviet Union by Virgil M. ("Red") Newton, managing editor of the Tampa (Fla.) *Tribune*, and former SDX national president.

Mr. Newton, who was recently presented with the annual John Peter Zenger award for "courageous" efforts in behalf of freedom of the press, was interviewed by telephone by *Radio Liberty*, the freedom network which broadcasts to all parts of the Soviet Union.

According to Mr. Newton, the American press is maintaining constant vigilance against any efforts to prevent the free flow of information to the people.

"The press in this country is doing a magnificent job," he said.

Because of newspaper pressure both houses of Congress now maintain special committees "working in behalf of more information of government for the people," he added. "The press, of course, is carrying many stories about this which are arousing interest among the people. After all, it's the people who are concerned. The press is not fighting for any special privilege. They're fighting for the American people's right to know about their government."

Mr. Newton cited several examples of how the press is combating censorship.

Soviet affairs experts on the staff of *Radio Liberty* pointed out that the entire press in the Soviet Union is owned and controlled by state organizations and that there is a strict censorship of everything that appears in them both by government and Communist Party censors.

In presenting Mr. Newton with the John Peter Zenger award, given annually by the University of Arizona, Dr. Richard A. Harvill, president of the university, praised the Floridian as a "true champion of freedom of the press and a courageous battler for the people's right to know"—both as a long-time chairman of Sigma Delta Chi's freedom of information committee and more recently as president of professional journalism fraternity.

Fifty-Four Jurors Throughout United States to Select Winners

The Chicago Headline Club will sponsor this year's Distinguished Service in Journalism Awards banquet, it was announced by Warren K. Agee, SDX executive officer.

The date, May 18 was selected, and the place is the Guildhall of the Ambassador West Hotel on Chicago's near northside. The Chicago Club hosted the banquet in the same place two years ago.

Chapters throughout the country are evaluating the many entries and winners will probably be announced in mid-April.

Thomas Ward, Headline Club member, and assistant to the district director of public relations for United States Steel Corporation, Chicago, was named chairman of the banquet committee.

Fifty-four jurors who will vote on nominations for awards in 15 journalism categories, based on work done in 1960, were selected by the national office.

The awards are made on the recommendation of the jurors who are veteran journalists and distinguished Americans, representing all sections of the country.

Presentation of the bronze medallions and accompanying plaques will be made by Sigma Delta Chi's National President, E. W. Scripps II, Vice President, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, Washington, D. C.

The list of 1961 Sigma Delta Chi Award jurors follows:

Arville Schaleben, Managing Editor, *Milwaukee Journal*; David Manning White, Professor, Journalism Division, Boston University; John Ellis, Editor, Fort Worth *Star-Telegram*; Warren C. Price, Professor, School of Journalism, University of Oregon; C. Edward Bounds, Head, Dept. of Journalism, John Lusk, Professor, Dept. of Journalism, and Charles W. Scarritt, Associate Professor, Dept. of Journalism, U. of Alabama; Herbert Kelly, Asst. Editorial Page Editor, *Des Moines Register & Tribune*; Robert Lear, Director, Iowa Methodist Information, Des Moines;

Robert M. Bliss, Director, Journalism Dept., Drake University; Kenneth F. Cole, City Editor, Murray Powers, Managing Editor, and Edwin V. Schoenle, News Editor, Akron (Ohio) *Beacon Journal*; Paul B. Snider, Head, Dept. of Journalism, Bradley University; Chuck Dan-

cey, Editor, Peoria (Ill.) *Journal Star*; and H. Clay Tate, Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph*;

Dan Berger, Editorial Writer, Indianapolis *Times*; Larry Stoddardt, Photographer, Associated Press, Indianapolis; Floyd Shively, Photographer, United Press International, Indianapolis; Sam Stickney, Asst. Editor, Tampa *Times*; George White, Cartoonist, Tampa *Tribune*; William Wiley, Asst. Editor, Tampa *Tribune*;

M. J. O'Brien, Public Relations Manager, American Airlines, Tulsa; Ed H. Johnson, Head, Dept. of Journalism, Tom Wood, Asst. Professor, Dept. of Journalism, University of Tulsa; John Gold, City Editor, Tulsa *Daily World*; John Booker, Copy Editor, Tulsa *Tribune*; Creed C. Black, Executive Editor, Wilmington (Del.) *News-Journal*; David Bowers, Executive Editor, Chester (Pa.) *Daily Times*; Charles Lee, Vice-Dean, School of Communications, University of Pennsylvania;

Emmett Peter, Jr., Editor, *Daily Commercial*, Leesburg, Florida; Fred Woltsman, Sarasota, Florida; Leland Hawes, Sunday Editor, Tampa *Tribune*; John Tapers, Publisher, Tallahassee (Fla.) *Democrat*; Baynard H. Kendrick, Leesburg, Florida; Clair McCollough, General Manager, Station WGAL-TV, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Donald Wear, General Manager, Station WTPA-TV, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Bern Sharfman, New York;

Tom Whalen, Tom McDonald, and Jack Brown, Station WBAP, Fort Worth; George E. Haddaway, Editor and Publisher, *Flight Magazine*, Dallas; Lee Bond, Wayne Gard, Ted Maloy, Dallas, and B. C. Jefferson, Dallas;

Gordon L. Gray, Asst. Professor, TV & Radio, Daniel Wozniak, Graduate Assistant, Journalism Dept., and Edgar Crane, Research Center, Michigan State University; John E. Cramer, Instructor, Radio and TV, University of Illinois; Mrs. Thomas Boardman, Champaign, Illinois; Henry Lippold, Instructor, Radio and TV, and Donald E. Brown, Associate Professor, Journalism Dept., U. of Illinois; P. E. Roberts, Champaign, Illinois.

Newest Sigma Delta Chi Chapter



At the initiation of the Arizona State University Chapter were (left to right): Dick Stuart, President of new ASU chapter; Dr. Marvin Alisky, chairman of ASU's Department of Mass Communications and ASU chapter advisor; Raymond Spangler, SDX Region XI director and publisher of the Redwood City, Calif., *Tribune*; E. W. "Ted" Scripps II, national SDX president and vice president of both Scripps-Howard newspaper chain and *United Press International*; Buren McCormick, vice president of *The Wall Street Journal*; Bernard Kilgore, president of *The Wall Street Journal*; Bill McFarland, Phoenix bureau chief for *UPI* and president of the Valley of the Sun SDX chapter.

First Undergraduate Chapter In Arizona Recently Installed

By CHARLES R. HILGEMAN

Five nationally-known newspapermen installed Arizona's first undergraduate chapter of Sigma Delta Chi Feb. 17.

The Memorial Union building of the 11,000-student university located in Tempe was the site for the initiation of the chapter's 10 charter members. The Valley of the Sun professional SDX chapter from nearby Phoenix handled the ceremonies.

On campus for the ceremonies were E. W. "Ted" Scripps II, national president of SDX and vice president of both *United Press International* and the Scripps-Howard newspaper chain; Bernard Kilgore and Buren McCormick, president and vice president respectively of *The Wall Street Journal*; Eugene C. Pulliam, an SDX founder and publisher of newspapers in Phoenix and Indianapolis; and Raymond Spangler, SDX Region XI director and publisher of the Redwood City, Calif., *Tribune*.

More than 50 persons attended the installation banquet which was held following the initiation ceremonies. Pulliam received a standing ovation at the din-

ner when he announced his intention to contribute annually a \$1,000 scholarship to an outstanding junior and senior majoring in journalism at ASU. The scholarship, to be called the Sigma Delta Chi Journalism Scholarship, will be awarded to the "student showing the greatest promise in a journalism career," Pulliam said.

Keynote speaker for the evening was John E. Zimmerman, ASU associate professor of English. Zimmerman recently returned from teaching at Cambridge University in England. He defined the three most important elements of a good newspaper and a good newspaper man as: "Technical competence; for journalism is an art. Be a master. Be the best you can be. Professional conscience; Never yield to those who seek to destroy your right to print the truth. Love of the truth and zeal for the cause of the people are essential to a satisfied professional conscience. Public service; Inflame curiosity and the unflagging desire to see justice done."

Discussing press censorship, Zimmer-

SDX National Board To Meet in April

The National Board of Directors consisting of the five officers of Sigma Delta Chi and eleven regional directors will hold a spring meeting April 28-29 in the Sheraton Towers Hotel, Chicago.

The group will review reorganizational progress to date and otherwise handle business of the Society.

man commented that this "can only lead to spiritual stagnation and starched conformity. Keep freedom of the press." The ASU professor also received a standing ovation at the conclusion of his remarks. Bill McFarland, president of the Valley of the Sun chapter and master of ceremonies, granted Zimmerman honorary membership in the professional chapter while Scripps discussed the possibility of Zimmerman speaking to the 1961 National SDX convention in Miami Beach, Florida.

Scripps continued to say he defied anyone "to say American journalism is dying on the vine." To the contrary journalism is growing in importance the national SDX president said. "It is in the great, growing West, we see it first. The backbone of American Journalism lies in the small newspapers springing up almost daily. . . . And Sigma Delta Chi is the only organization which reaches all media in mass communications and the campuses of colleges and universities, too," Scripps concluded.

Personals

About Members

Stuart List, publisher of Chicago's *American*, announced an expansion program for the editorial department of this newspaper.

The program featured a new editor and a new executive editor. The announcement came on the eve of the newspaper's move to its new home in the Chicago's *American* building in Tribune Square. There it will have expanded editorial office space and facilities.

The new editor of Chicago's *American* is Lloyd Wendt, who has been Sunday editor of the Chicago *Tribune*. Richard Hainey, for 14 years a member of the *Tribune's* editorial staff, becomes executive editor. Hainey is also a member of the staff of the Medill School of Journalism at Northwestern University, and Wendt formerly taught at Medill.

Wendt and Hainey will join Luke P. Carroll, managing editor, in the direction of the *American's* editorial staff. Carroll, who has been with the paper since last spring, was formerly an executive with the New York *Herald Tribune*.

* * *

Sydney Albright, assistant in journalism at UCLA is the new editor of *Export Import News*, monthly foreign trade newspaper.

NEW MEMBERS

CALIFORNIA: Jack L. Freeman, columnist and reporter, Maywood (Calif.) *Journal*; Joe Robert Leonard, editor, Pico Rivera *Times-Post* and Santa Fe Springs *Independent*, Pico Rivera; Thomas Liggett, Jr., editor and publisher, California *Crossroads Magazine*, Bakersfield; Lawrence Frank Manzo, real estate editor, Los Angeles (Calif.) *Examiner*; Robert J. Minor, farm and county reporter, Visalia (Calif.) *Times-Delta*; Eli John Setencich, reporter, KFRE radio and television, Fresno; Donald M. Taylor, associate editor for Nelson Crown Publications and Bakersfield correspondent for Fairchild Publications, Bakersfield.

COLORADO: Arthur Gaeth, news analyst, KMYR, Denver.

FLORIDA: Gerald V. Flannery, news editor, WTVJ-TV, Miami; John Herbert O'Neil, Jr., chief copy editor, The Miami (Fla.) *News*.

GEORGIA: Michael Everett Barron, newsman, *Associated Press*, Atlanta; Linton D. Broome, news editor, The Decatur-DeKalb (Ga.) *News*; Milton L. Carr, business representative, *United Press International*, Atlanta; Richard Emerson Curran, news reporter, Fairchild Publications, Inc., Atlanta; Alfred O'Neil Hendrick, newsman, *United Press International*, Atlanta; David Mark Moffit, staff correspondent, *United Press International*, Atlanta.

ILLINOIS: Robert M. Ajemian, bureau chief, Time, Inc., Chicago; John R. Bell, news and public affairs director, WIND, Chicago; Luke P. Carroll, managing editor, Chicago's *American*; Robert Gruenberg, reporter, Chicago (Ill.) *Daily News*; Robert M. Hendrickson, associate editor, *Today's Health Magazine*, Chicago; Wilson McCoy, illustrator of "The Phantom," King Features Syndicate, Barrington; Jay W. McMullen, city hall reporter, Chicago (Ill.) *Daily News*; Richard E. Pokriefke, editor, *Savings and Loan News*, Chicago; Philip W. Steitz, Jr., managing editor, Publishers Syndicate, Chicago; Harry W. Swegle, reporter, Chicago (Ill.) *Daily News*; Roy W. Wiley, automotive editor, Chicago (Ill.) *Sun-Times*.

IOWA: Victor Donald Gallo, editor and publisher, Clayton County *Press-Journal*, Strawberry Point; William B. Quarton, general manager, radio station WMT, Cedar Rapids; Paul Edwin Smith, news editor, radio station KXIC, Iowa City; George R. Stauffacher, editor and publisher, Eldora *Herald-Ledger* and *Hardin County Index*, Eldora; William R. Vezina, Jr., editor and publisher, Hartley (Ia.) *Sentinel*.

NEW MEXICO: Robert Warren Brashers, reporter, Albuquerque (N. M.) *Tribune*; Howard Thornton Bryan, reporter-columnist, The Albuquerque (N. M.) *Tribune*; Frank Dickson Hardwick, bureau manager, *United Press International*, Albuquerque.

OHIO: Mylas Walter Martin IV, general assignment reporter, The Cleveland (Ohio) *Press*; George Peters, sports copy desk and makeup, The Cleveland (Ohio) *Plain Dealer*; Albert E. Prudence, world

Anyone Like Some Rabbit Stew?



Willard Haselbush, past president of the Colorado professional chapter, Sigma Delta Chi, and business editor of The Denver Post, is shown with "Harvey," grand champion of the one-eared rabbit division of the National Western Stock Show. Haselbush has a hard time keeping a straight face as he explains that because of "Harvey" hasenpfeffer is one of the most popular items on the menu of the Denver Press Club, which purchased the rabbit. The Denver SDX unit meets regularly in the Press Club, oldest operating club of its kind in the nation.

The Press Club bought the prizewinner so it would be competitive with other fancy restaurants, which purchased other types of meat at up to \$5 a pound. The Club paid \$5 for Harvey.

news editor, The Cleveland (Ohio) *Press*; Herman Seid, photographer, The Cleveland (Ohio) *Press*; Windsor James Smith, TV news editor and rewrite, KYW-TV, Cleveland; Ken Coleman, sports director and play-by-play reporter, WHK Radio and free lance, Cleveland; William M. McColgan, sports director, rewrite and play-by-play reporter, WGAR Radio, Cleveland; Robert J. Neal, free lance sportscaster and play-by-play reporter, Cleveland; Phil Osborne, news bureau director, McGraw Hill Publishing Company, Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA: Frederick Gordon Beers, managing editor, Perry (Okla.) *Daily Journal*; Robert Lester Haight, bureau manager, *United Press International*, Oklahoma City; Larry Levy, reporter, The Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City; Glen Rudolph Turrentine, news editor, Oklahoma City (Okla.) *Times*.

PENNSYLVANIA: George J. Church, bureau manager, Wall Street Journal, Pittsburgh; Louis J. Corsetti, editor, McKees Rocks (Penn.) *Gazette*; Carl J. De-

Stefano, copy editor, Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Sun-Telegraph*; Albert M. Gaber, copy editor, Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Sun-Telegraph*; Richard J. Muller, news director, KDKA-TV, Pittsburgh; editor, Chartiers Valley *Times Progress*, Pittsburgh; Thomas T. O'Neil, general assignment reporter-photographer, Valley *Daily News*, Tarentum; Robert L. Tench, news and telegraph editor, The Valley *Daily News*, Tarentum; Robert H. Thomas, copy editor, Pittsburgh *Press*, Pittsburgh; Alan C. Van Dine, editor, Mount Lebanon *News*, Pittsburgh; Frank L. Weiser, managing editor, Sharpsburgh *Herald*, Pittsburgh; H. P. Wiggins, Jr., publisher, The Daily Messenger, Homestead; Robert E. Molyneux, assistant managing editor, The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Press*.

TEXAS: Jack R. Brown, film editor, WBAP-TV, Fort Worth.

VIRGINIA: Frank Batten, publisher, Norfolk; Virginian-Pilot and Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch; George William Passage, associate editor, The Daily Press, Newport News.

Byline Awards Go to Journalism Grads of Marquette University

Seven alumni of the Marquette University College of Journalism—including two Milwaukee newspaper men and a local publisher, a New York press association executive, a New York and Beverly Hills public relations specialist, a Chicago advertising man and a Washington (D. C.) Catholic editor—were recently presented with 1961 Marquette Byline Awards at ceremonies on the campus.

Founded in 1946, the Byline Award is sponsored by the Marquette College of Journalism and is presented to alumni who have distinguished themselves in their fields. The honors were conferred by Dean J. L. O'Sullivan on the following:

Thomas P. Coleman, class of 1941; administrative assistant, the *Associated Press*, New York City.

John J. Ducas, class of 1941; executive vice-president, Gaynor & Ducas, New York and Beverly Hills (Calif.) public relations firm.

Edward S. Kerstein, class of 1934; veteran reporter for *The Milwaukee Journal*.

Leo Kissel, class of 1938; news editor for *The Milwaukee Sentinel*.

Joseph I. Pettit, class of 1936; supervisor, advertising, farm equipment, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Ill.

Eldon H. Roesler, class of 1938; president, Business Press and Editorial Service, Milwaukee.

Clarence M. Zens, class of 1940; managing editor, *Catholic Standard*, Washington (D. C.) diocesan weekly newspaper.

Personals

About Members

Lee J. Fremstad, University of Minnesota, 1957, has joined the Superior California department of the Sacramento, Calif., *Bee* from the Salt Lake City, Utah, bureau of *United Press International*. Fremstad was police and court reporter for the Decatur, Ill., *Review* prior to joining *United Press International* in January, 1959.

* * *

Victor Cohn, Minneapolis *Tribune* science reporter, has received the 1961 Honor Scroll of the Twin City chapter of the American Institute of Chemists.

The award, presented by Dr. Milton Harris, president of the American Institute of Chemists, is for Cohn's "outstanding contribution in communicating scientific knowledge to the public."

* * *

The appointment of Noel C. Peltier as Director of the Creative and Promotion



Atlanta Professional—Celestine Sibley, *Atlanta Constitution* columnist, is shown as she addresses the annual "Careers in Journalism" banquet sponsored by the Atlanta Chapter. At left is Rhea Eskew, of *United Press International*, immediate past-president of the Atlanta Chapter and Eugene Patterson, editor of the *Constitution*—another past-president. The banquet honored nearly 100 Atlanta-area high school and college students who are interested in journalism.



Milwaukee professional chapter's annual scholarship of \$200 went to journalism students alternately at Marquette University and the University of Wisconsin. This year the recipient was Henry L. Feurérzeig (left), UW senior, who was given the check by Richard H. Leonard (center), *Milwaukee Journal* state editor, and Walter Kante, editor, *Schlitz Family News*. Leonard is chairman of the scholarship committee and Kante is secretary-treasurer of the chapter.

Services of Mead Johnson Laboratories, was announced recently.

Mr. Peltier comes to the Mead Johnson Laboratories from Chicago where he had been General Manager of Advertising and Sales Promotion, Food Division, of Armour and Company. Before joining Armour in 1949, he had been in public

relations and newspaper work in Chicago.

* * *

Stewart S. Case recently resigned as reporter for the Garden Grove (Calif.) *News* to accept an appointment as administrative assistant to State Senator John A. Murdy, Jr.



William E. Henry



K. T. Downs

William E. Henry has joined the division of publications and information services of the Ohio Education Association.

Henry, who has been a staff correspondent for the Columbus bureau of *United Press International*, will assist in publications work and will serve as manager of news services, O'Keefe said.

A graduate of the University of Kentucky in 1956, with a degree of bachelor of arts in journalism, Henry served with the U. S. Army from 1952 to 1954, including service in Korea with the Second Infantry Division.

He joined *UPI* at Columbus in 1956 and has been reporting sports, state and federal government news. He recently has been covering the General Assembly session.

Kenneth T. Downs, Assistant Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization since that agency was organized two and one-half years ago, he joined the staff of Selva & Lee, Inc. as a vice president assigned to the Washington office of the public relations firm.

Mr. Downs, whom President Eisenhower named to OCDM in 1958, resigned with the advent of a new Administration, to re-enter public relations. Prior to his service in the Executive Office of the President, he served, from 1950 to 1958, as Washington representative of Time Incorporated, handling government and public relations for the publishers of *Time*, *Life*, *Fortune*, and *Architectural Forum*. In 1948-50, Mr. Downs served with the Military Government in Berlin during the Blockade, and was later named U. S. Public Affairs Officer by the State Department. In World War II, he served in the First Infantry Division and the O.S.S., completing his tour of duty as a Lieutenant Colonel.

Before World War II, Mr. Downs worked as a reporter and correspondent for newspapers and wire services, both within the country and abroad. He was Paris Bureau Chief of *INS* for four years, and won national awards for foreign correspondence in 1939, 1940, and 1941.

Roy Hemming has been named editor of *Senior Scholastic*, one of the weekly newsmagazines published by Scholastic Magazines Inc. in New York for use in current affairs classes in U. S. schools.

Hemming joined *Scholastic* in 1954 as a feature writer, became news editor in

1957, and managing editor in 1959. He was formerly news editor and program director for WAVZ, New Haven, Connecticut.

Cessna Aircraft Company today announced plans for a new external magazine and the appointment of Gerald L. Kell as editor of the new publication.

Primary purpose of the magazine, according to company officials, is to provide information concerning the development and activities of all Cessna divisions and subsidiaries to customers, suppliers, distributors, dealers, stockholders and employees.

Prior to joining Cessna last August, Kell was assistant publications editor for Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company in Kansas City.

He is an Air Force veteran and spent two years at McConnell Air Force Base in Wichita as editor of *Sweepback*, the base newspaper. He was later assigned to Far East Air Force headquarters in Tokyo and served two years in FEAF's press branch.

A native of St. Louis, Kell is a graduate of the University of Missouri and holds a degree in journalism.



Roy Hemming



Gerald L. Kell

A. Pat Daniels joined the Ritchie Advertising Agency, Houston, as director of the Agency's department of public relations.

Before establishing his own counseling firm in Houston in 1960, he was public relations director for a group of banks and insurance agencies in Galveston and Brazoria Counties. A veteran Gulf Coast newspaperman, he also has served as executive secretary to Former Mayor Roy Hofheinz of Houston.

Daniels is a former president of the Press Club of Galveston, of the Texas Gulf Coast Chapter and the Texas Association of Sigma Delta Chi, of the University of Texas Ex-Students' Association, and of the Rotary Club of Alvin. He is a director of the Texas Public Relations association and a member of the Press Club of Houston, Public Relations Society of America, Southeast Texas Industrial Editors, and the Rotary Club of Southeast Houston.

Richard H. Syring, a member of the University of Oregon chapter, has been elected president of the Public Relations Round Table of Portland. He is director of the Public Relations Division of Pa-



A. Pat Daniels



R. H. Syring

cific National Advertising Agency in Portland, Ore. In this capacity he directs many national, regional and state public relations accounts. He formerly was with *The Wall Street Journal*, Portland, for eight and one-half years.

Ralph A. Bergsten became managing director of the Chicago International Trade Fair.

Bergsten has gained wide recognition as general manager of the Don McNeill Breakfast Club, one of radio's oldest and most successful network programs, broadcast to the ABC Network and the Armed Forces Radio Network overseas.

Prior to Bergsten's association with the McNeill Enterprises, he was active in the fields of advertising, publishing, and the graphic arts, except for three years service as a Navy Air Combat Intelligence Officer during World War II.

Odom Fanning has been appointed Director, Information Services, CBS Laboratories, Stamford, Conn., a division of *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.* For the past five years Mr. Fanning has held a similar position with Midwest Research Institute.

Mr. Fanning received the A.B., 1942 from Emory University. He served in the U. S. Marine Corps as a combat correspondent during World War II. He was, for four years, science reporter for *The Atlanta Journal*, and he has directed technical information programs for the U. S. Public Health Service and Georgia Tech.



R. A. Bergsten



Odom Fanning

S. A. (Gus) Shaddix has been appointed associate director, corporate division, in the public relations department of the Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati.

Shaddix, who joined Procter & Gamble



S. A. Gus Shaddix



L. D. Townsend

in 1952, was previously manager of plant city public relations for the company. In his new position he is responsible for corporate press relations, plant city public relations and corporate information services.

He is a 1949 journalism graduate of the University of Georgia. Prior to joining Procter & Gamble, Shaddix was general manager of the Gainesville, Georgia, Chamber of Commerce and, earlier, managing editor of the Gainesville *Daily Times*.

Lawrence D. Townsend has been named assistant travel editor of the *Chicago Tribune*. Prior to joining the *Tribune* in 1959 as a copy editor, he worked as a radio news writer in UPI's National Radio headquarters, Chicago.

Theodore A. Serrill became executive vice-president of the National Editorial Association, trade association of 6,000 weekly, semi-weekly and daily newspapers in the home-town field. He was Employee Relations Department Director of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.

Before coming to New York to establish an Employee Relations department for Grocery Manufacturers, Serrill was for three years executive director of the Washington, D. C. Newspaper Publishers Association. Prior to that he was an executive for the Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania for 13 years.

Gordon P. Owen, Jr., Manager of the Utah State Press Association has been named chairman of the 1961 National Newspaper Week Committee.

His appointment was announced by C. B. LaFromboise, President of Newspaper Association Managers, Inc., origi-



T. A. Serrill



G. P. Owen, Jr.

nators and annual sponsors of National Newspaper Week. LaFromboise is General Manager of the Washington Newspaper Publishers Association.

Owen and LaFromboise have announced the following appointments to the 1961 N.N.W. Executive Committee:

Stanford Smith, General Manager, American Newspaper Publishers Assn.

Theodore A. Serrill, Exec. Vice Pres., National Editorial Assn.

Ben Blackstok, General Manager, Oklahoma Press Assn.

Vern Sanford, General Manager, Texas Press Assn.

William B. Long, Manager, Colorado Press Association.

John Martin Meek, former manager of the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce's community development department, has been appointed press secretary for U. S. Senator Robert S. Kerr of Oklahoma.

A native of Rocky, Oklahoma, Meek received his bachelor's degree from the University of Oklahoma and was graduated from Syracuse University with a master's degree.

He is a former reporter for the San Angelo, Texas, *Standard-Times* and the



John M. Meek



Allan F. Owen

Syracuse, New York, *Post-Standard*. While on the Jaycee national staff in Tulsa, Oklahoma, Meek served as correspondent for the World Wide Medical News Service.

Allan F. Owen has been appointed group supervisor of Engineering Scheduling and Services, at Automatic Electric Co., Northlake, Illinois.

Owen succeeds William H. Brandt who is transferring to Automatic Electric Sales Corporation.

Owen, who has been with the company only 20 months, was a group leader in Technical Publications. His new duties as group supervisor include co-ordinating engineering work load with the manufacturing production department. He will also supervise the engineering typing, files and clerical sections.

John Crouse of Sports Consultants, Inc. of Miami, Florida has been named publicity director for the Orange Bowl Regatta.

Crouse, a former boating editor of the *Miami News*, has been the publicity director for the past three Orange Bowl

Regattas and also serves in that capacity for the Gold Coast Marathon.

Robert B. Rhode, associate professor of journalism at the University of Colorado, has been awarded a Fulbright lectureship to Australia.

He will study the development of Australian journalism, comparing the



John Crouse



Robert B. Rhode

historical role of the Australian newspaper with its American counterpart. He has been awarded a University of Colorado faculty fellowship for this research project.

Rhode has taught journalism at CU since 1955. Previously he taught at the Universities of Southern California and Denver.

He spent seven years working in the newspaper, radio and publicity fields in Wyoming and Colorado, continuing such work during summer vacations. Last summer he worked on the copy desk of the *Honolulu Advertiser*.

Promotion of Thomas H. Collins to executive editor of the *Chicago Daily News* and naming of John Stanton as managing editor were announced by Marshall Field, Jr., president and publisher of the *Daily News* and *Chicago Sun-Times*.

The promotions followed announcement of the pending resignation of Basil L. Walters as editor of the *Daily News*, effective June 1.

Walter Wilcox, chairman of UCLA's Department of Journalism has been named to the Research Committee, Radio Television News Directors Association. His appointment was announced by Bill Monroe, news director WDSU-TV, New Orleans. Wilcox served as first chairman of the committee in 1959. The committee coordinates and stimulates research in radio-television news. RTNDA covers the United States and Canada with provision for participation from South America and Europe.

Army 2d Lt. Walter G. Gray completed the officer orientation course at The Engineer School, Fort Belvoir, Virginia.

The course familiarized Lieutenant Gray with the duties and responsibilities of a newly-commissioned Engineer Corps officer.

Chapter Activities

Each chapter should appoint a correspondent to report local Sigma Delta Chi activities to the *SDX NEWS*.



MILWAUKEE PROFESSIONAL—Frank J. Scherschel (right), veteran *Life Magazine* photographer, displays one of several pieces of Peruvian art which he showed at the January meeting of the Milwaukee Professional chapter of Sigma Delta Chi. Scherschel, former chief photographer of the *Milwaukee Journal*, was the main speaker at meeting which was attended by 78 members and guests.

With Scherschel, left to right, are Lindsay Hoben, newly-appointed editor of the *Milwaukee Journal*; Irwin Maier, who recently was named president and publisher of the *Journal*, and James N. Meyer, *Journal* photographer who is chairman of the chapter's executive board and immediate past president. Hoben and Maier are active members of the chapter.

Scherschel described highlights of his 19 years as a *Life* photographer in Europe, the Middle East and Central and South America.



BUCKEYE CHAPTER—Colonel Ora W. Young (second from right), retired chief of the Jet Planning Division of Federal Aviation Administration, was a speaker at the February meeting of Buckeye Chapter in Akron. Chatting after the dinner meeting (from left) are Bain Ecarius Fulton, Akron Airport manager; Robert Lane, Buckeye Chapter vice president and Public Relations director of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.; Colonel Young and Russell DeYoung, president of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

Colonel Young said that improvements in control and navigation equipment, both on the ground and in the air, will make commercial aviation safer than ever.



(Left to right) Lang, Scripps, Spangler and Walter Kane, Bakersfield *Californian* publisher and ceremonial chairman for SJ Chapter.

SAN JOAQUIN—E. W. (Ted) Scripps, Sigma Delta Chi's national president, has installed Peter C. Lang, Fresno *Bee*, as new president of the San Joaquin Professional Chapter. He succeeds Ronald H. Einstos, Visalia *Times-Delta* who served as charter president.

The installation was held here on February 8 in conjunction with the announcement of the winners of the first annual newswriting awards for journalists in the San Joaquin Valley.

The society's recent reorganization was discussed at the same session by Raymond Spangler, the Area 11 director, who was making his first visitation to a chapter in the area.

Other officers installed by Scripps were William Rintoul, Bakersfield, vice president; James Foley, Tulare, secretary-treasurer, and Robert Starr, Bakersfield, Robert McLoughlin, Los Banos, Bernard Shepard, Fresno, and Einstos, directors.

The recipients of the newswriting awards were: Daniel Winston, Tulare *Advance-Register*, feature writing; Ronald B. Taylor, Fresno *Bee*, spot news reporting; Visalia *Times-Delta*, daily newspaper public service; Exeter *Sun*, weekly newspaper public service; Lester McPherson and Jack Knight, Bakersfield *Californian*, news photography; Russell Powell, KFRE-TV, Fresno, television spot news; KERO, Bakersfield, television public service, and KFRE-Radio, radio public service.

All winners were entered in the Sigma Delta Chi national competition. The local contest was established to increase interest in the national contest.

NEW JERSEY—Initiated at the New Jersey Chapter's second annual initiation dinner meeting in February were:

J. Wesley Ainge of Elizabeth, managing editor, Cranford *Citizen & Chronicle*; Daniel J. Caruso, city editor, Long Branch *Daily Record*; Robert T. Comey of Plainfield, reporter, The Newark *News*; Neil E. Gallagher of South Brunswick, general assignment reporter, New Brunswick *Home News*.

Also Gregory Hewlett of Maplewood, editor and publisher, Maplewood-South Orange *News-Record*; Richard F. Hixson of New Brunswick, Rutgers assistant professor of journalism; Milton Honig of New York, reporter, the New York *Times*; Albert S. Keshen of Newark, freelance writer; Anthony Marano of Franklin Township, assistant state manager and news-sports director, radio station WCTC, New Brunswick.

Also Rudolph Marzano of Glen Ridge, reporter, the Newark *News*; Donald V. Meaney of North Plainfield, manager of National News, National Broadcasting Co.; Stanley M. Parkhill of Easton, Pa., *Compressed Air Magazine*, Phillipsburg; Guy D. Peck III of New Market, copy-reader, New Brunswick *Home News*; William R. Schaefer of Perth Amboy, reporter, The Evening *News*, Perth Amboy; John W. Slocum of Bergenfield, reporter, the New York *Times*; Roswell H. Smith of Milltown, assistant city editor, The Daily *Journal* of Elizabeth, and George Cable Wright of Trenton, New Jersey State House Correspondent, the New York *Times*.



WASHINGTON, D. C.—James N. Wallace of *The Wall Street Journal*, until recently reporting from Cuba until he was asked to leave, is flanked by Julius Frandsen, left, chapter president, and National president E. W. Scripps II. Wallace told the chapter about his experiences in Cuba. He termed Fidel Castro "not a communist" but behaving like one and surrounded by them.



CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA—A recruitment program based on a theme "to seek talent for a profession which thrives on truth, trust and freedom" was outlined at the January meeting of the Central Pennsylvania Chapter.

Meeting at the *Patriot-News* building in Harrisburg, James Doran, editor of the *Evening News*, told the chapter that "top-flight talent must be sought out not only at journalism schools, but in the liberal arts colleges."

Doran was named to head a committee which will set up interview teams and a speaker's bureau to visit colleges and universities to recruit graduates for the journalism profession. A junior internship program would provide summer employment for students interested in journalism careers.

A report on plans for the year outlined at the national convention of the society in New York was presented by Robert Evans during this session.

In the accompanying photo the following officers (left to right) were reelected: George Draut, chief editorial writer of the *Harrisburg Patriot-News*, president; Martin Salditch, the *Reading Times*, vice president; Clement J. Sweet, the *Harrisburg Evening News*, secretary and Richard V. Wall, of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, treasurer.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY—Five members of the undergraduate chapter at Boston University were among the 14 spring semester Leon M. Abbott Scholarship winners according to Dr. Joseph A. Del Porto, chairman of the Division of Journalism, and faculty advisor to the chapter.

Awarded scholarships were Kenneth A. Weinberg, William S. Workman, Michael C. Jensen, Roger Choquet and Robert MacDonald.

Through the generosity of the late Leon M. Abbott, the fund for students in Journalism was established. It is ad-

ministered by the Supreme Council 33rd degree Masons, Northern Jurisdiction.

NEW ENGLAND—The New England Professional Chapter was placed on record in opposition to two bills before the Massachusetts Legislature. One would require editorials to be signed. Another would remove all birth, death, and marriage records from the public domain.

William L. Plante represented the chapter at legislative hearings. The editorial signature bill was killed by the House. The other has strong support from the Massachusetts Attorney General office, the NAACP and Civil Liberties Union. They contend data concerning race, religion and color should not be made public. They deny any intent to interfere with newspapermen's access to the records since they know of no use of the facts to which they object. Plante said SDX opposes the bill as an invasion of the people's right to know. He predicted to the chapter "we'll hear more from this." He urged strict vigilance to prevent the bill from winning passage.

President Thomas J. Murphy announced Prof. Brooks Hamilton of the University of Maine Journalism Department, will represent the chapter in legislative issues arising in that state.

The chapter heard a report from Managing Editor Charles Gallagher of the *Lynn Daily Evening Item* and Court Reporter Joseph Harvey of the *Boston Globe* on progress of talks between Massachusetts newspaper editors and the Massachusetts Bar Association relative to pretrial publicity and other conflicts between the groups.

Seven new members were initiated.

ATLANTA—Two leading Georgia legislators spoke to the February meeting of the Atlanta Chapter.

State Senator Carl Sanders, president pro-tem of the Senate, and Representative Frank W. Twitty, floor leader of the House, presented "A Look at Georgia's 1961 General Assembly Activities," in which they noted that a "new era" in Georgia state politics has arrived.

The two legislators have been prominent in spearheading legislation to keep the state schools open. They said that Georgia Gov. Ernest Vandiver's open schools bills signalled the end of the era when political campaigns were based solely on promises to keep schools segregated.

At the same meeting, the first of a series of monthly "Quill" awards was presented to Charles Pugh, Atlanta *Constitution* staff photographer, for a memorable sports photo.

Mr. Pugh's photograph showed Georgia Tech basketball star Roger Kaiser's winning shot against Kentucky dropping through the net with the scoreboard showing one second left, the Tech basketball players already beginning to jump with joy. The Kentucky basketball players were looking mournfully at the swishing net.

The award, a pen, is made by the Atlanta Chapter each month for outstanding work in the field of journalism during the previous month.

NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA—The Northeastern Oklahoma Chapter has named a local committee to judge one of several categories of entries in the national professional journalism society's "Distinguished Service in Journalism" annual awards, according to Forrest Brokaw, chapter president.

Chairman of the committee is M. J. O'Brien, American Airlines public relations manager in Tulsa. Committee members are Ed H. Johnson, University of Tulsa journalism department head; Tom Wood, assistant professor of history and journalism at Tulsa University and *Tulsa Daily World* reporter; John Gold, city editor, *Tulsa Daily World*; and John Booker, copy editor, *Tulsa Tribune*.

The committee will name its choice from among some three dozen entries, Brokaw said.

The national awards, among the most coveted in the professional journalism world, cover general reporting, editorials, news photographs, and public service reporting in newspapers, television, radio and magazines, Brokaw said.

"Our Newspapers— Freedom's Guardian"



Since the earliest days of our Republic, our newspapers have been recurrently subjected to attacks by self-serving interests who would restrain the Constitutional guarantees of a free press. These have taken many forms.

Vindictive malcontents often have sought purely punitive legislation. Self-appointed censors have attempted to erect news barriers. Tax-makers have assumed licensing powers that don't belong to them. Countless other harassments have been tried.

But time and again, our newspapers have been victorious because public opinion staunchly backs the freedom of the press.

In years past, trading stamps have likewise been subjected to attacks by those who do not believe in the basic American concept of free private enterprise. That includes the right of any business to use any legitimate promotional tool that will promote sales and good will.

Time and again, S&H has won its battles for freedom in courts and legislatures. Consistently, S&H has received the staunch support of our free Press, which recognizes that — WHERE ONE FREEDOM FALLS, ALL OTHERS ARE ENDANGERED.



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In the struggle for world leadership, one of America's greatest assets is electric power.

The great bulk of America's electricity is supplied by the investor-owned electric light and power companies.

The aim of these companies is to keep America *powerful*—with more and more electric power for defense, industrial growth, and the progress of our people.

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